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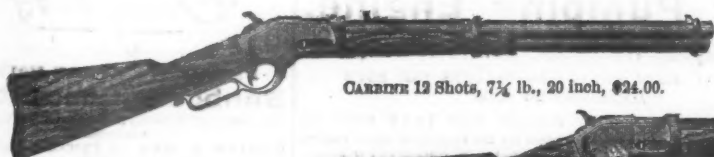
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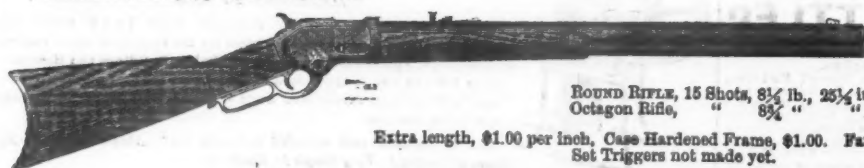


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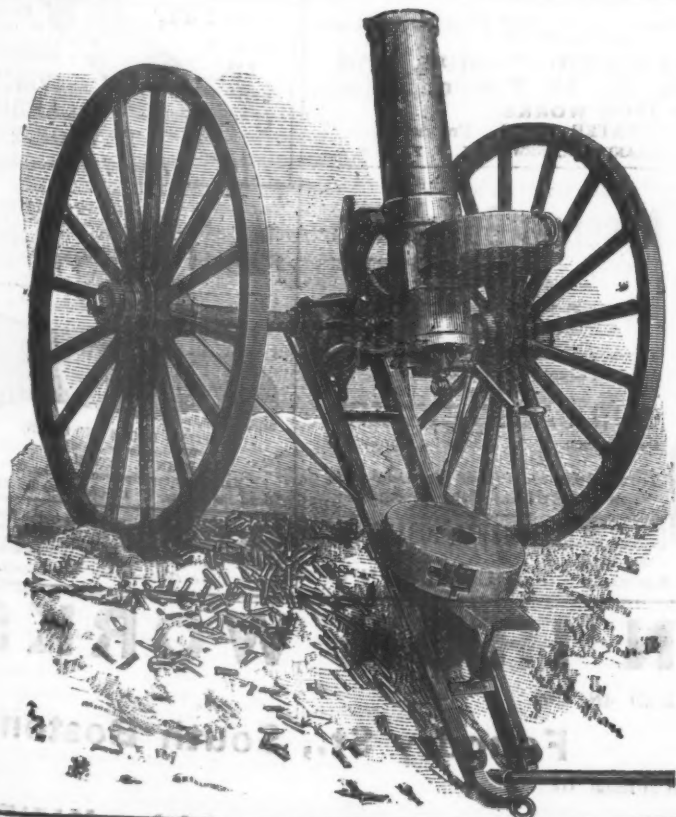
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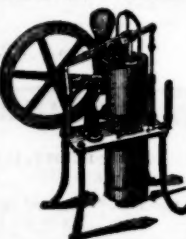
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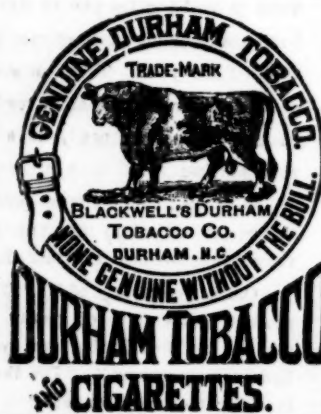
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Douglas, Utah, from his trip to Nebraska.

THE seniors of their respective grades in the artillery arm are now as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Tidball, 1st; Major R. N. Scott, 3d, and Captain E. B. Williston, 2d. In ordinary course the next artillery retirement for age will be that of Colonel G. P. Andrews, of the 1st, March 22, 1885.

LIEUT. H. P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, was "best man" at the marriage of his brother, Mr. Lewis Perrine, to Miss Addie Slack, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, on Wednesday evening of this week.

GENERAL J. J. Dana, U. S. A., was expected in Washington this week from Newport Barracks, Ky., to report to Quartermaster-General Holabird.

GENERAL D. B. McKibbin, U. S. A., of Washington, visited St. Paul and Fort Snelling this week, having been summoned to the latter as witness in the case of Captain Chambers McKibbin.

PAT DIRECTOR Gilbert E. Thornton, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, locating at the Union Square Hotel.

GENERAL T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., in announcing the fact that the Home is full, says: "I plainly see that one of my most trying duties this winter will be to tell many a poor, footsore old fellow, who has made his way here expecting to find a shelter for the winter, that we have no room for him."

COLONEL John Mendenhall, U. S. A., is temporarily visiting at Rye, Westchester County, New York.

MAJOR J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A., of Fort Canby, has been visiting at Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUT. D. C. Kelton, 10th Infantry, of Fort Mackinac, is on a brief visit to friends in Chicago.

LIEUT. J. M. Porter, having been dropped from the rolls of the 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., of that regiment, attains a 1st lieutenantcy after four years' service.

LIEUT. F. P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, and bride, have arrived safe and sound at Fort Shaw, Montana, and settled for the winter at that far off, but enjoyable post.

CAPTAIN M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, and family, passed through St. Paul a few days ago on their way to Fort Custer, Montana.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, has taken command of Fort Meade, Dakota.

GENERAL G. W. Getty, U. S. A., was in Washington this week, a delegate to the reunion of Mexican war veterans.

Mrs. Sarah E. Converse, mother of Lieutenant G. L. Converse, 3d Cavalry, died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 19, deeply lamented by a host of sorrowing friends.

THE Apache Rocket, of November 23, has the following Fort Davis items:

LIEUT. M. M. Maxon went on his leave last Sunday. Lieut. Cowles is now out at the Pinery. Major Van Vleet returned Tuesday from Camp Rice, where he had been inspecting Government property. Lieut. Cowles, 16th Infantry, came up from Pena Colorado with the paymaster. Lieut. Woodbury, 16th Infantry, was in from the Pinery this week. A hunting party, consisting of Lieutenants Ward, Finley, and Shipps, 16th Cavalry, and Lieut. McFarland, 16th Infantry, started to the Chisos Mountains Sunday, to be absent ten days. The Mexican supper given last Saturday night by the Messrs. Gleim was immensely enjoyed by the officers present.

NAVAL Constructor W. H. Varney, U. S. N., is visiting Boston.

MUCH sympathy is expressed for Assistant Surgeon Richard Barnett, U. S. A., now an inmate of the Government Asylum for the Insane.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Paul R. Brown, U. S. A., an old Fort Hamilton acquaintance, starts shortly for Arizona to report to General Crook for assignment to a station.

CAPTAIN Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends in Omaha.

SURGEON-General Robert Murray, U. S. A., has not yet designated his own successor as Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic.

CAPTAIN Warren C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry, of General Hancock's staff, started on a month's leave early in the week, a portion of which will include a honeymoon tour.

COLONEL H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week from New York.

MAJOR F. W. How, U. S. A., has rejoined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and taken command of the post.

SURGEON W. G. Farwell, U. S. N., lately seriously ill at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., has almost completely recovered.

GENERAL Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., was a guest at the Glenham Hotel, New York, early in the week.

MAJOR Kinzie Bates, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bates, have left Whipple Barracks for the East to spend the winter. Major Bates is in poor health.

THE trial of Captain Chambers McKibbin, 15th U. S. Infantry, commenced at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Thursday of this week. Colonel G. L. Andrews, 25th U. S. Infantry, being in his seat as President, and Major Myrick as Judge-Advocate. The trial is expected to last for several days.

GENERAL O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has rejoined at Omaha, from a visit to Lincoln, Nebraska.

CAPTAIN Otho Budd, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, New Mexico, is still visiting East, and will remain until over Christmas.

COLONEL J. B. Parke, U. S. A., on a winter's leave from Fort Brady, Mich., is spending a portion of it at Parkersburg, Chester County, Pa.

MAJOR-General John Pope, U. S. A., has entered fully upon his duties as Commander of the Division of the Pacific, and already begins to feel at home at the Presidio.

CHIEF Engineer Melville, U. S. N., has received a letter from General Cherniaev, the Governor of Yakootsk, stating that the Czar has bestowed rewards and promotions upon all persons in Siberia, who rendered assistance to the *Jeanette's* survivors.

LIEUT. A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, gave attention to the duties of Judge Advocate of a General Court Martial at Fort Monroe, Va., this week.

LIEUT. Jas. F. Simpson, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, whose case has been so much before the public of late, has gone upon leave, which will last for several months.

LIEUT. H. T. Reed, 1st U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Apache, has gone to Fort Lowell, A. T., for a temporary tour of duty.

LIEUT. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Maginot, started eastward early this week to remain until next summer.

CAPT. F. D. Garretty, 17th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Custer, Montana, from a recent trip to St. Paul and Fort Snelling.

THE Apache Rocket says:

Ex-Lieutenant Flipper, of the 10th Cavalry, in a Chinese laundry at El Paso, Tex., is a character who has been bounced about by the press much after the manner of Charley Ross, Charley McComas, and Mary Churchill. We have heard of Flipper as being in El Paso, in Mexico, and as en route to Liberia, and that he would soon be invested with the dignity of commander-in-chief of the Liberian army, but in all his peregrinations the facial glare of his ebony countenance has never been seen at the portals of Fort Davis, the place of his fall and elimination from the Army. He would have been welcomed (?) by several of our leading merchants who did what they could by a liberal contribution of money, with the aid of an officer, now an Adjutant-General, to maintain him in his position in the Army, and did finally succeed in preventing his incarceration in the penitentiary. Flipper's offence was of a character that would forever debar him from reinstatement as an officer, and he himself does not even think seriously of ever re-entering the Army. As he says, he was well treated in the Army and protected in the enjoyment of every right which belonged to him as an officer and his disgrace was the consequence of his own acts.

LIEUT. B. S. Weaver, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Weaver, will spend the winter in the East. They are in deep affliction at the recent loss of their infant son, who died at Fort McDowell, Arizona, Nov. 10.

ASST. Surg. W. F. Carter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carter, will join shortly at Little Rock Barracks, Ark. Their friends in Washington are sorry to lose them.

LIEUT. C. W. Abbott, 12th U. S. Infantry, will rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks early next week from a fortnight's leave.

ADJT. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, on a short visit to friends, taking in Fort Preble, Me., on his way.

Mrs. W. K. Schofield, wife of Surgeon W. K. Schofield, U. S. N., has returned to Mare Island, Cal., from a trip to the Eastern States.

CAPT. J. M. Marshall, U. S. A., has entered into full charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at St. Paul, and is much pleased with his new station.

GEN. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., of Helena, Montana, will spend the winter East. He has not visited in this direction for some years, we believe.

MR. Kenneth M. Deane, for several years Chief Clerk at the Quartermaster's Depot, in New York City, and latterly with General Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., has reported to that officer in Washington, for temporary duty.

LIEUT. C. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cavalry, started North from Texas, this week, to spend the winter.

LIEUT. Leroy E. Seebree, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was expected in Washington this week from San Antonio.

CAPT. Henry Sweeney, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to his home at Junction City, Kansas, from Fort Leavenworth, whither he went for examination by a Retiring Board. When at Leavenworth he stated to a reporter that he had been over his site hunting Jack rabbits before there was any Leavenworth there. He saw hazel brush on the site in 1854, and thinks the improvement wonderful since he first knew the place.

MR. Horace W. Phelps, a veteran of 1812, died at Omaha November 27, in his eighty seventh year.

CAPTAIN S. M. Whiteside, 6th U. S. Cavalry, lately on recruiting service in the East, expects to reach Fort Apache, A. T. about December 20.

Mrs. M. L. Shelby, widow of the late Lieut. I. O. Shelby, 16th U. S. Inf., has left Manhattan, Ks., and will reside in future at S. W. cor. of 23rd and Burt Sts., Omaha, Neb.

SURGEON B. E. Fryer, U. S. Army, was elected a member of the Ophthalmological Society, and also of the Otological Society, at the last annual meeting held in July.

LIEUTENANT J. C. Ord, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Meade, Dakota, is spending the winter with his relatives.

CAPTAIN D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Monroe, Va., this week to take charge of the Quartermaster's Department there.

AMONGST the vestrymen of the Church of the Ascension at Vallejo, Cal., are Commodore John H. Russell, U. S. N.; Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N.; Paymaster J. B. Redfield, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer G. F. Kutz, U. S. N.; and Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N.

DOCTOR J. M. Banister, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, the latter part of this week from a short vacation.

FORT Leavenworth regrets to lose Lieutenant W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Glassford, who go to Washington, the Lieutenant having been ordered to report to General Hazen.

LIEUTENANT James Brennan, 17th U. S. Infantry, has opened his recruiting rendezvous at Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPTAIN E. M. Hayes, 5th U. S. Cavalry, does not find recruiting particularly brisk at Charlotte, N. C. What material he finds goes to Fort Monroe, Va., to replenish the artillery batteries there.

COLONEL Edmund Rice, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, will enter upon a tour at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth early in January 1884.

MAJOR Anson Mills, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Davis, Texas, towards the end of December.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Chas. Richard, U. S. A., arrived at Jackson Barracks, La., this week, and reported to Captain Sinclair for duty.

THOMAS NAST has become a railroad man, and is now the Secretary of the Mann Boudoir Car Company which takes its name from an ex-officer of Volunteers well known in former days to many in the Army.

FROM the Washington society papers we learn that amongst those at the lunch at the Epiphany Church Home recently were:

General and Mrs. Parke, Admiral and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Kindelberger, Professor Coffin, Col. and Mrs. Outts, Mrs. and Miss Heintzelman. General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, gave an elegant dinner party for gentlemen at his residence, 1717 I street, last Wednesday, the special guest of the evening being General Sheridan. Col. Sitgreaves, U. S. Army, Vermont avenue, was seriously injured last week by a fall, from the effects of which it is feared he will be confined to his house for some time. Miss Mary Chase, daughter of Dr. Thomas Chase, U. S. Army, is passing a few weeks in Georgetown at the residence of Mr. William Laird. The Misses McKeever, daughters of General Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., are visiting in New York, but will shortly return, in order to engage in the winter's festivities. Mrs. Coplinger is expected here to spend part of the winter. Miss Hattie Key's wedding will take place December 17. Captain Renaud, the groom elect, is an officer in the Fourteenth Dragoons, French army. Mrs. Renaud Hagner is visiting her sister, the wife of Captain Angur, at West Point. General Blake gave a theatre party Friday evening to his daughter, Miss Wood, and her friends, Miss Ella Sturges and Mrs. Boggs. The wife and daughter of Colonel John E. Summers, U. S. Army, have, for a week or so, been visiting their friend, Mrs. Heintzelman, at 1326 Corcoran street, but will leave next week to join the doctor in Omaha. Mrs. Summers' only son will shortly go abroad to travel. The wife of Colonel G. Norman Lieber, U. S. Army, after visiting her father, General Alexander, in St. Paul, has returned to Washington.

ON Saturday, Dec. 1, Rear-Admiral Cooper paid a visit of courtesy to Commodore Mayo at the Norfolk Navy-yard. A salute was fired on his arrival and a reception held at the residence of the Commodore, after which a visit was paid to the Schoolship Portsmouth.

COMMODORE Earl English and Naval Constructor Theodore Wilson, U. S. N., visited the Norfolk Navy-yard on Saturday, December 1st, and were received with appropriate salutes.

GENERAL S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., registered at the West End Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

THE San Francisco *News Letter*, advertising to the recent marriage in that city of Captain A. H. Payson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Parrott, says: "Contrary to expectation, the wedding was confined to the family, family connections and their most intimate friends. However, the family connection being such a large one, it made a small crowd in itself. The bride, looked remarkably well and the groom was quite radiant with happiness at having at last overcome all obstacles and won the lady of his choice. The Parrott mansion on Folsom street, in which the ceremony took place—Fathers Varsi and Birmingham being the officiating priests—was handsomely dressed with hot-house flowers provided by the conservatories at San Mateo, and the wedding was succeeded by a most appetizing breakfast. The costumes were all elegant, and the presents not only costly but numerous."

GENERAL Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., registered at the Gilsey House, New York City, this week.

PAYMASTER W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., of Santa Fé, is temporarily visiting at Fort Leavenworth.

DOCTOR C. B. Ewing, U. S. A., left Fort Stanton this week to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives.

ADJUTANT C. A. Stedman, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, comes East this month to remain until the Spring of 1884.

THE San Francisco *Report* of Nov. 24, says:

Captain Charles Harkins, 2d Infantry, is at the Occidental. Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Artillery, is expected to arrive in a few days. Captain G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, who has a large circle of friends in California, is stopping temporarily in this city. He is on his way to his post in New Mexico. Captain John Irwin has been made one of the Board of Inspectors to examine into the condition of the U. S. vessels arriving at or departing from the yard. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Brice left for Europe Monday. Commander Barclay of the *Alert* was in the city Tuesday last. Commodore Fred. Rodgers, commanding the Receiving Ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, is in the city, visiting friends. H. S. Ross, Chief Engineer of the *Alert*, has been in the city for a few days. Major Cox returned to the city last Monday. The officers at the Presidio have been notified to be prepared to change their quarters on the arrival of General Pope. Generals McDowell and Schofield made their headquarters at Black Point, but General Pope intends to live at the Presidio. This change will, of course, be felt throughout the post.

Amongst those who have qualified as marksmen in the Department of Arizona, during the past target year, are Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin and Assistant Surgeon C. C. Barrows, U. S. A. It is gratifying to find non-combatant officers taking so much interest in target practice.

AMONGST those present at the reception to General Miles and Mrs. Miles at Vancouver Barracks, November 16, an account of which we gave last week, were General, Mrs. and Miss Greene, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Major Kimball Major and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Lt. and Mrs. Honeycutt, Dr. Towne, Lt. and Mrs. Rodman, Miss Rodman, Dr. Bartholf, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Lt. and Mrs. Schwatka, Lt. and Mrs. Ebelstein, Lt. Pope, Lt. Abercrombie, Lt. Goethals, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., Major and Mrs. Poole, Capt Price, and Lt. Young, U. S. A., Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Smith, U. S. A.

In the Washington papers we find the following items of Navy news reported:

Mr. Aleck McCormick, son of Commander McCormick, gave last week a most enjoyable card party to a number of his friends at his parents' residence, on the corner of Twentieth and H streets. Miss Clara McCormick is visiting the wife of Commander Pigman, at 730 Twenty-first street. Ex-Paymaster General Cutler is enjoying a visit from his brother, who arrived on Wednesday. Mrs. Cutler's sister has also been a pleasant addition to their household lately. Admiral Aldis has as guests his nephew, Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, and wife, who are here on their wedding tour. Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, and Mrs. Greenleaf, have taken house No. 7 Cooke Place, Georgetown, for the winter. Rear Admiral Powell is now greatly improved in health, having been confined to his room for about a year past. Mrs. Fiske, wife of Lieut. Fiske, is spending the winter on Vermont avenue, opposite the Arlington. Mrs. Fiske is now engaged upon a novel, to which she will also make the drawings, being quite an accomplished artist. The wife of Lieutenant Lyman returned a week since from a brief visit to Annapolis. Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens has obtained a year's leave, and will in January go to Guatemala to negotiate with President Barrios for an important concession which has been guaranteed to him. Captain and Mrs. Hermon will pass the season at the Hamilton House. Mrs. Admiral Worden has been very ill, but is now recovering. Paymaster and Mrs. Bacon have taken the first floor of the Everett flats for six months. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is in this city for a week, the guest of his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Davis. Mrs. Kindeberger, wife of Medical Inspector Kindeberger, will take advantage of the prolonged absence of her husband in his capacity of Fleet Surgeon of the South Pacific Squadron, to which duty he was lately ordered, to make a visit to Europe, which will probably be extended to a year or two in duration. The Doctor expects to sail from New York for his new station, on the 10th of December. Paymaster R. B. Rodney has returned to the city from his usual summering in England.

Mr. J. W. Miller, General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad, has recently assumed the duties of general freight and passenger agent, in addition to those of Superintendent.

A DESPATCH from Youngstown, O., of December 4th, says: "Dr. N. B. Atchison, an old chum of Lieutenant Giles Harber, has received a letter from him, dated Yakutsk, September 15, in which he says he had just returned from Irkutsk, where he went for permission to make coffins for the bodies of De Long, and his comrades, as the authorities refused to allow the caskets sent from the United States to be forwarded to Yakutsk. He obtained the required permission, and expected to start on the trip to St. Petersburg, with the bodies, on November 15, and, if the weather continued favorable, hoped to reach New York by about February 20. He reported the health of his party excellent, and his own never better. He is receiving the kindest attention from the people. He considers it now a settled fact that Chipp's party was lost on the night the three boats parted in the storm." Lieut. Harber, who is a Youngstown boy, will be given a big reception on his return.

THE "Broadway Lounger" says in the *Tribune*: "Some time ago rumors existed that Gen. Grant had lost money in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The facts were that Gen. Grant bought 2,000 shares at par on the advice of Mr. Victor Newcombe. The stock declined to 83, involving a loss of, say, \$24,000. Mr. Newcombe sent word to return the stock to him, and he gave his check for the full amount of the investment."

At the marriage of Mr. Albert Loening to Miss Hermine Rubino, at Delmonico's, New York, on Tuesday evening, Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kane, U. S. A., was "best man," and Lieutenants S. F. Massey and H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Artillery, Mr. Leon Harvier and Mr. Jefferson George were the ushers. The wedding trip includes Europe.

CAPTAIN W. P. McCann has been appointed a member of the Light House Board, to succeed Commodore John Lee Davis.

THE Vancouver Independent of Nov. 22d, says: Capt. S. G. Whipple, 1st Cav., has returned to Benicia Barracks. Lieut. W. B. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., has taken charge of the depot during the illness of Captain Fatten, who is now convalescing from his severe run of fever, and in a fair way of recovery. Lieut. W. Goetzals, Corps of Engineers, left yesterday for Fort Coeur d'Alene. Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, of Fort Canby, paid a visit to headquarters today. Major W. A. Elderslie, Chief of S., left for Fort Lapwai and Dayton. Captain John J. Clague, Subsistence Department, of Helena, Montana, registered at Headquarters, Tuesday. Col. John Moore and family leave on Friday for San Francisco. Lieut. Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has completed the work of cable laying on this coast for the new stations at the mouth of the Columbia and Tatoosh Island. Lieut. John M. Ives, R. Q. M., 21st Inf., who left with his family for the East last week, arrived in St. Paul much improved in health. They will pass the winter in Winchester, Va. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th, there was held at the Garrison hall a complimentary farewell to Miss Minnie Moore, given by the young ladies and gentlemen of the Garrison. General and Mrs. Miles, General and Mrs. Morrow, Col. and Mrs. Moore, were in attendance, as well as nearly the whole of the officers and ladies at the post. Dancing commenced at 9 and continued after supper. Many good friends were there to express good wishes to Col. Moore and his family, at their departure from the barracks.

PROMOTION has its drawbacks. Lieutenant Arthur C. Ducat, 3d Cavalry, having attained a first lieutenancy, has to exchange the pleasant station of Fort Leavenworth for the less pleasant one of Fort Thomas, Arizona.

Miss Virginia C. Cabell, a niece of the late General Winfield Scott, was married recently, in Baltimore, to Mr. B. Howard Tyson.

LIEUTENANT-General Sheridan has attached Captain W. P. Clark, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to his staff. Captain Clark has served for some time past at the Headquarters Division of the Missouri, in Chicago.

CHAPLAIN S. M. Merrill, U. S. A., visiting East, is expected in San Antonio about the middle of December.

LIEUT. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cavalry, started North this week from Fort Concho, Texas, on leave.

MAJOR L. C. Forsyth, U. S. A., left Buffalo on Thursday of this week to attend the funeral of his father-in-law. He will return early next week.

WE regret to learn that Lieut. David Whipple, U. S. Marine Corps, is quite ill at his residence in Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL Randall S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., was to pay an official visit to Fort Clark, Texas, this week.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, U. S. A., of General Augur's staff, left Fort Leavenworth a few days ago on a visit to the East. PAYMASTER William Smith, U. S. A., of St. Paul, comes East to spend the Christmas holidays with friends.

LIEUT. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, U. S. A., on leave in Europe, arrived safely in Paris, France, this week, registering at the Hotel des Deux Mondes.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln visited New York on Thursday of this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

PAYMASTER J. R. Martin, U. S. N., sailed for Europe on Thursday, on the White Star steamer *Republic*.

COMMODORE C. H. Wells, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Astor House, New York, on Thursday.

GENERAL U. S. Grant, at his own request, and upon payment of \$50, has been made a life member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at New York.

Mrs. Eliza B. Anderson, widow of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has obtained a verdict for \$11,033.30 against the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the loss of paintings, books, furniture, plate-ware and wearing apparel, stored in Morrell's ill-fated storage warehouse in East 23d street, New York, and which was destroyed by fire some time ago.

AMONG those present at the annual festival of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's, New York, on Thursday evening, were Commodore J. H. Upshur, U. S. N.; Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, and Professor Kendrick, U. S. Army. Commodore Upshur spoke for "The Army and Navy," and made some forcible remarks on the pressing needs of the services, to place them in the highest condition of efficiency and progress.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Dec. 6, 1888: *Army*.—Col. Geo. A. H. Blake, retired; Lieut. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav.; Col. James Oakes, retired, and daughter; Capt. W. P. Clark, 2d Cav. *Navy*.—Midshipman Ernest Wilkinson, Lieutenants F. P. Gilmore, J. G. Eaton, Asst. Eng. W. D. Weaver, Lieut. Commander J. Bishop, Commodore J. Young.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Wm. Welch, U. S. N., was in Washington from Saturday last until Wednesday morning, when he left via Cincinnati for the Pensacola Navy Yard, where he is in command of the station. It is probable that he will be retained there another season.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Joshua Bishop, U. S. N., was in Washington during the week to look after his new house, which is now in course of erection in New Hampshire avenue, in the fashionable neighborhood of Dupont Circle, and will be finished early next summer. The style is rather unique, even in these days of quaint old time architecture, and it will be one of the handsome new residences of this portion of the city.

LIEUT. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., who was severely injured recently, is still at the residence of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, at the Soldiers' Home. His injuries consist of two severe scalp wounds and an injury to the cap bone or the right knee. The knee was not fractured, as at first supposed, but there is danger of a permanent stiffening of the joint, which may unfit him for future mounted service. His wounds are healing rapidly, but it will be several weeks before he will be permitted to leave his bed.

THE marriage of P. A. Engineer Henry Herwig, U. S. N., to Miss Minnie Wheat, of Alexandria, Va., took place at St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Wednesday night. Rev. Dr. Norton performed the ceremony. The bridesmaids were Misses Sue L. Wheat, Lillie Marbury, Constance Beach, Emily Cunningham, Galt Norton, Rebecca Williams. The groomsmen were Lieut. B. B. Russell, U. S. M. C., Lieut. May and Mentz, U. S. N.; Passed assistant Engineers Lawrence, Norton, and Burdett, U. S. N.

THE marriage of Miss Harriet A. Slack, the daughter of Mr. J. Slack, of the United States marine corps, to Mr. Louis Perrine, jr., of Trenton, N. J. occurred at the Epiphany Church Washington, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 5th.

The ushers were Lieuts. Buckingham, Paine, Stanton, Ray, and Babcock, of the United States Navy, and Mr. Richardson.

Mrs. Emily Henderson Craven, wife of Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, U. S. N., died at Geneva, N. Y., November 28.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Dr. Hargis, of Pensacola, is in Washington, for the purpose, it is said, of bringing before the Court of Claims, his claim for pay as a physician at the rate of \$100 per day for services rendered during the prevalence of the yellow fever at the Pensacola yard this summer. At the time of the outbreak of the fever, it will be remembered, the Commandant of the yard telegraphed to the Navy Department, giving rates asked by this physician, and requesting authority to en-

gage him. Secretary Chandler being absent, the Acting Secretary gave the necessary authority, and the physician was engaged. Upon Secretary Chandler's return he informed the Commandant of the yard that the physician's rates were outrageously high, and that the Department would not continue to pay him such rates. Dr. Hargis now claims that the Acting Secretary was acting under full authority when he was engaged, and as the contract was for a certain number of days, he considered that he was entitled to \$100 per day for the number of days specified, and the subsequent order of Secretary Chandler did not nullify this contract.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that the salary of General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., as Superintendent of the new Pension Office Building, be withheld pending the settlement of the question as to whether he can legally receive two salaries from the Government—one as said superintendent and the other as a retired officer of the Army.

Of Gen. Sheridan's new house in Washington a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the General, has nearly completed the arrangement of their house, No. 1617 Rhode Island Avenue. During its progress the General and family have been guests of Major Lydecker, U. S. A., the Engineer Commissioner of the District. The Sheridan house was built five years ago by Judge Aldis, now of the French-American Claims Commission, on a 'flat-iron' lot. It is handsomely finished, but peculiar, nearly every room being irregular in shape. Many dislike it on this account, while others, on the contrary, like it all the more. From the \$43,000 received for the property from the General's syndicate of friends, Judge Aldis has built again a trifle smaller and suited himself better, besides saving \$15,000 out of the bargain. The genial Judge is a thrifty Vermonter.

The Army Mutual Aid Association is reported as in a flourishing condition. Its total membership at this date is 873. Number of deaths during the year 8. Total amount paid beneficiaries since organization \$63,678.01. The annual meeting of the association will be held in a few weeks, when the proposition to create additional groups of the association will be disposed of. The general tenor of the responses received by the committee from the members is favorable to its adoption. About three hundred members have not as yet forwarded their votes. It is desired by the Executive Committee that every member of the association be heard from on this important question.

At the meeting of the Naval Mutual Association Dec. 8, the following applications for admission to membership will be considered by the committee: Med. Inspector C. J. Cleborne, Lt. Commander R. B. Bradford, Commander E. S. McCook, Lieutenants Wm. P. Elliot, Robert E. Carmody and Samuel Seabury, Paymaster L. G. Boggs, Chaplain George A. Crawford and Boatwain J. S. St. Clair. The late Lt. Commander Kennedy was not a member of the association, as many of the members suppose. He made application for admission in April last, but was not admitted, owing to an irregularity in his physician's certificate. It was made out by a civilian physician. The by-laws provide for a naval surgeon.

A crayon portrait of Alexy, the brave Alaskan hunter of DeLong's party in their fatal Arctic march, has been received at the Navy Department from Boston, and placed in the room of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

General Jas. J. Dana, who has been ordered to report to the Quartermaster-General for temporary duty, will proceed to Washington as soon as he can leave Newport. He will be assigned the duty of examining back claims before the Department, as it has been found necessary to increase the force upon this work.

Steps are being taken in the Quartermaster's Department to change the Army officers' overcoats so as to make them somewhat similar to the new naval overcoats.

The tenth annual reunion of the National Association of Mexican Veterans began at Abner's Hall, Washington, on Wednesday. A little after noon Gen. J. W. Denver, President of the Association, called the assemblage to order. Capt. Richard T. Merrick delivered an address of welcome. Gen. Denver responded to the address of welcome, reviewing briefly the causes and results of the Mexican war. He was followed by Gen. Rosecrans, who spoke hopefully of the prospect of securing the pensions for the veterans of that war. After this came regular business and the election of officers. On Thursday the Veterans paid a visit to Mount Vernon.

Representatives Bingham, O'Neill and Harmer, of Philadelphia, called on the President on Thursday to advocate the continuance of the work at the League Island Navy-yard. The President said he would confer with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject.

The claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled during the past week by the Second Comptroller: Wm. H. Bonyard, Major Engineers; Cyrus M. De Lany, 1st Lieut. 15th Inf.; Wm. H. Honor, Capt. Engineers; Edward Hunter, Capt. 1st Cav.; Chas. G. Penney, Capt. 19th Inf.; Alfred M. Raphael, 1st Lieut. 11th Inf.; Jos. Readlebrook, Capt. (retired); Thos. H. Rizer, Col. 18th Inf.; Frank E. Upham, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Cav.; Chas. A. Vernon, 1st Lieut. 19th Inf.; Allen Smith, Capt. 4th Cav. Peter Campbell, 21 Lieut. 18th Inf.; W. W. McCammon 1st Lieut. 14th Inf. and Wm. O. Forbush, Capt. 5th Cav.

The pressure of work at the Government Printing Office has delayed the printing of the new naval uniform circular. As the order is to go into effect on the 1st of January it is expected that the circulars will be hurried to completion in order that they may be properly distributed before that date.

THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, *comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.* Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adjt.-General, John Threedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfie, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General ———, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Bonét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.,
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B, 3d Cavalry; G, 7th
Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 13th Inf.; D, F, G, H, 14th Inf.; 20th,
23d, 24d and 24th Infantry; F, 2d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 4th
Inf.; G, 11th Inf.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry;
Hqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adjt. 23d Infantry,
A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brig.-General R. S. Mackenzie:
Hqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.
Troops.—8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and
F, 3d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hqrs.,
Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adjt.-Gen.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (ex-
cept G), 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.
District of Montana.—Colonel F. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut.
George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B,
C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D.
Whipple, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d Art. (except F); 4th Art. (except F); 3d Art. (ex-
cept F); G, 1st Art.; 5th Art.; 10th and 12th Inf.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General John Pope: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Troops.—G, I, and M, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, H, K, L,
and M, 1st Artillery; 8th Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A.
Miles: Hqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene,
A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and
I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig.-Gen. George Crook: Hqrs,
Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d Cav. (except B); 6th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

NOMINATIONS FOR CONFIRMATION.

The President, this week, sent to the Senate for confirma-
tion, the list of appointments, transfer, and promotions,
made in the Army since last session. These have already
appeared in detail in the JOURNAL, from time to time in the
several General Orders and Circulars of casualties, etc.,
from the Headquarters of the Army, with the exception of
the gentlemen nominated to be Assistant Surgeons with the
rank of 1st Lieutenants. These are as follows:

William W. Dietz, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Moffatt,
deceased.
Walter W. R. Fisher, of Va., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Gardner,
promoted.
William Stephenson, of Maine, Dec. 3, 1883, vice Smart,
promoted.
Adriens S. Polhemus, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Tre-
maine, promoted.
John L. Phillips, of D. C., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Schue,
deceased.
Edgar S. Mearns, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Meacham,
promoted.
Guy L. Edie, of Va., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Caldwell, promoted.
William D. Crosby, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Cleary,
promoted.
William L. Kneeder, of Pa., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Paulding,
deceased.
Charles M. Gandy, of N. J., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Semig,
deceased.
Charles S. Black, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice King,
deceased.
James E. Pilcher, of N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883, vice Raymond,
resigned.
Alonzo R. Chapin, of Ill., Dec., 1883, vice Vickery,
promoted.

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., Nov. 21, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 928 and 2458 of
the Regulations are amended to read as follows:
928. Company commanders should be careful in noting sen-
tences upon the muster rolls to give all the data affecting pay,
including the dates of the several orders of sentence and remis-
sion. Where one or more payments have been made to the sol-
dier for time subsequent to date of an order of sentence, the mus-
ter roll should be made to show the amount that has been de-
ducted on account of the forfeiture. The data required by this
rule should continue to be borne on successive muster
rolls until the entire amount of the forfeiture for time between
deductions of orders of sentence and remissions shall have been de-
ducted. When enlisted men are sentenced by court-martial to
stoppage of pay to reimburse the United States, the order as well
as the company roll on which the sentence is entered must show
what the stoppage is for, to enable the Pay Department to prop-
erly dispose of the collection.

2458. Every deserter shall forfeit all pay and all allowances due
at the time of desertion. The authorized stoppages and fines
due at time of desertion shall be deducted from the arrears of pay.
If the stoppages and fines are greater than the arrears of pay,
the balance will be deducted from pay due after apprehension. The
company commander will in every case be careful to note upon
the first muster rolls after apprehension all of the data necessary
to a complete settlement by the paymaster of the soldier's accounts

from date of last payment. This will be carried also upon subse-
quent rolls until the contemplated settlement be made. The re-
quired data should include date of last payment; date of desertion
and apprehension; dues to the soldier at the date of desertion on
account of clothing, retained pay, etc.; unsatisfied fines and for-
feitures under sentences prior to desertion; dues to the United
States at date of desertion, on account of clothing, subsistence
stores, ordnance, etc.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 93, H. Q. A., Nov. 26, 1883.

Establishes, until further orders, a scale of equivalents in
the issue and sale for fuel of the coals named, average oak
wood being the standard (Par. 1859 of the Regulations).

G. O. 94, H. Q. A., Nov. 27, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 474 of the Reg-
ulations is amended to read as follows:

474. The commanding officer of each artillery regiment
may, on or after the 1st day of October of any year, nominate
to the General commanding the Army one subaltern for de-
tail at Willet's Point, New York, for instruction in torpedo
service for six months' course commencing on the 1st day of
the following January; provided, that at the time of such
nomination the number of subalterns absent from the regi-
ment shall not exceed eleven. The nominations thus made
will be forwarded through the regular military channel.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 95, H. Q. A., Dec. 3, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1716 of the Reg-
ulations is amended to read as follows:

1716. Suspensions reported to the Second Auditor in
turning over a paymaster's account, a copy of which will be
furnished the Paymaster, must be taken up under the head
of suspensions on the next account current rendered under
the bond cited in the report. Suspensions removed will be
entered upon the account current only after notice is re-
ceived of their removal, when a copy of the letter authoriz-
ing the credit must be filed with the account current.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 24, 1883.

Announces the result of Target Practice and of classifica-
tion of marksmanship in this Dept., for the Target Year end-
ing Sept. 30, 1883, as required by pars. 522 and 523, Laidley's
Rifle Firing.

CIRCULAR 25, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 26, 1883.

Publishes the results of Musketry practice in the Dept. for
Oct., 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Major Gen. Comdg. Div. of Atlantic, will avail him-
self of the leave of absence granted him by par. 5, S. O.
273, H. Q. A., A. G. O., dated Nov. 28, 1883, at 6 P. M., Dec.
3 (G. O. 9, Dec. 3, Div. A.)

The Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Alexander
Rodgers, 4th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Clark,
Texas, on official business (S. O. 151, Nov. 30, D. T.)

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to
Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at
that place used as a military prison (S. O. 226, Dec. 3, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will repair
to Washington and report in person to the Q. M. Gen. for
assignment to temporary duty in his office (S. O., Dec. 1, H.
Q. A.)

Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as
Depot Q. M., at St. Paul, Minn., and will relieve Capt. D. D.
Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., of his duties at that place. Capt.
Wheeler will then proceed to comply with par. 2, S. O. 253,
c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. D.)

Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Fort
Sidney, Neb., on public business connected with the Q. M.
Dept. (S. O. 128, Dec. 1, D. Platte.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Captain L. C.
Forsyth, Asst. Q. M., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 229, Dec. 6,
D. E.)

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Governor of Leavenworth Mil.
Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Chicago,
Ill., and report at H. Q., Div. of the Missouri, on Monday,
Dec. 3 (S. O. 247, Dec. 1, D. Mo.)

Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to in-
spect the Crown Hill National Cemetery, at Indianapolis,
Ind. (S. O. 230, Dec. 7, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dana, Dep.
Q. M. G. (S. O. Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Wm.
Smith, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. D.)
Paymr. Wm. P. Gould (now at Vincennes, Ind.) has
requested to be relieved from duty on account of disability
(S. O., Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. of Mo.,
will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, on duty connected with
the survey of the reservation of that post (S. O. 246, Nov.
30, Dept. Mo.)

Major John W. Barlow, now on leave of absence, is re-
assigned to the duties from which he was temporarily re-
lieved by Captain Frederick A. Hinman, under par. 6, S. O.
139, June 18, 1883, H. Q. A., and will relieve Capt. Hinman,
who, on being so relieved, will proceed from Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, to New Orleans, La., and report to Major Amos
Stickney, for duty under his orders (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., has been granted an ex-
tension of leave to Jan. 15, 1884 (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension
of ten days, is granted A. A. Surg. Charles B. Ewing, Fort
Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 245, Nov. 28, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. Solon B. Stone will proceed from Lynn, Mass.,
to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to duty in the
Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Upon the completion of his duties at Washington Bar-
racks, D. C., Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, before proceeding to
Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is authorized to avail himself of
the leave of absence for fourteen days granted him in Dept.,

S. O. 213, c. s., and to apply for an extension of seventeen
days (S. O. 229, Dec. 6, D. E.)

CHAPLAINS.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Sherman M.
Merrill is extended to include Dec. 13, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 3,
H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill is relieved from further
duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will report in person, at
the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the Comdg.
Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty in that Dept. (S. O., Dec. 3,
H. Q. A.)

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., is appointed A. A.
Q. M. and A. O. S. of Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and will re-
lieve 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., of those duties,
who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to join his com-
pany at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty (S. O. 134, Nov.
27, D. N. M.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., Act. Insp. Gen. of the Dept.,
will proceed to New York City, N. Y., on public business (S.
O. 247, Dec. 1, D. Mo.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week
ending December 1, 1883:

Co. A, 22d Inf., to Fort Lewis, Colo.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry,
Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the
several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL of November 17, page 320.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

All danger from yellow fever at Pensacola, Fla., having
passed, the troops belonging to Fort Barrancas, now in camp
near Atlanta, Ga., will forthwith return to their permanent
station (S. O. 226, Dec. 3, D. E.)

PROMOTIONS.

Official notification having been received from the Hdqrs
of the Army, of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Charles Byrne,
6th Inf. (Co. F), to 1st Lieutenant (Co. C), vice Groesbeck,
appointed Adjutant, he will report for duty with his com-
pany (S. O. 127, Nov. 26, D. Platte.)

Official information having been received of the following
promotions of officers serving in the Dept. of East: Lieut.-
Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 2d Art., to Colonel 3d Art., Dec. 1,
1883, vice Dent, retired; Major Loomis L. Langdon, 2d Art.,
to Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, Dec. 1, 1883, vice
Gibson, promoted; Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.,
to Major 2d Art., Dec. 1, 1883, vice Langdon, promoted; 1st
Lieut. George G. Greenough, 4th Art., to Captain, Dec. 1,
1883, vice Throckmorton, promoted, which carries him from
Bat. L to Light Bat. B; 2d Lieut. James M. Jones, 4th Art.,
to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1883, vice Greenough, promoted,
which carries him from Bat. D to Bat. L. Lieut.-Col. Lang-
don will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and assume com-
mand of that post, and Major Throckmorton will proceed to
Washington Bks, D. C., and report to the post commander
for duty (S. O. 228, Dec. 5, D. E.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of two months, 1st
Lieut. James O. Ord, 25th Inf., Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O.
203, Nov. 19, D. D.)

One month, on surg. certificate, Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st
Inf., with permission to leave the limits of this command,
and to apply for an extension of five months (S. O. 110,
Nov. 22, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., Fort Leavenworth,
Kas., is extended one day, to cover detention caused by in-
terruption of travel by natural causes (S. O. 244, Nov. 27,
Dept. Mo.)

One month, to apply for an extension of three months,
Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Inf., Helena, M. T., to take
effect about Dec. 1, 1883 (S. O. 207, Nov. 23, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of five months, 1st
Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., Fort Maginnis, M. T., to
take effect about Dec. 1, 1883 (S. O. 204, Nov. 20, D. D.)

One month, to take effect on or about Dec. 2, 1883, to
apply for an extension of two months, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt,
10th Cav., Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 148, Nov. 24, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith, 4th Cav., Fort Stanton, N. M.,
extended one month (S. O. 139, Dec. 1, Div. M.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art., further ex-
tended seven days (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., extended three
days (S. O. 225, Dec. 1, D. E.)

Twenty days, Major James S. Briabin, 2d Cav., Fort
Keogh, M. T., to take effect about Dec. 1, 1883 (S. O. 208,
Nov. 26, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of three months,
Capt. George E. Head, 3d Inf., Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O.
208, Nov. 26, D. D.)

1st Lieut. D. M. Kelton, 10th Inf., extended ten days (S.
O. 226, Dec. 3, D. E.)

Two months, to apply for an extension of one month,
Major Joseph S. Conrad, 17th Inf., Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O.
140, Dec. 3, Div. M.)

Two months, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d
Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf., Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 140,
Dec. 3, Div. M.)

2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins, 24th Inf., Fort Elliott, Tex.,
extended one month (S. O. 140, Dec. 3, Div. M.)

One month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 2d Lieut.
R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 229,
Dec. 6, D. E.)

Fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1st
Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O.
229, Dec. 6, D. E.)

Four months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1884, 1st Lieut. Calvin
D. Corlies, 23d Inf. (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

Twenty-two days, Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art., Fort
Monroe, Va. (S. O. 229, Dec. 6, D. E.)

One month and five days, Capt. John C. Thompson, 3d
Cav. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th Cav., extended one
month (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., four months, from
Jan. 10, 1884 (S. O., Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22d Inf., extended two months (S.
O., Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Jas. C. Ord, 25th Inf., two months (S. O., Dec.
6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Jas. Parker, 4th Cav., fifteen days (S. O., Dec.
6, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave, 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., extended
until further orders (S. O. Dec 7, H. Q. A.)

SPECIAL DUTY.

Until further orders, the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., will assign one of the 1st Lieutenants of the 16th Inf., at that post, to the temporary command of Co. A, of that regiment (S. O. 148, Nov. 24, D. T.).

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., was ordered, Nov. 21, to repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia on official business (S. O. 162, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. Fort Missoula, M. T., will send an officer to report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct some 3d Inf. recruits to their stations (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. D.).

Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., is assigned to duty at the Hdqrs of the Army, under special instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. William C. Manning, 23d Inf., is detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. 256, Nov. 8, 1883, H. Q. A., vice Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf., relieved (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Adj. 2d Cav., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 203, Nov. 19, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will return to his proper station, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will return to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 210, Nov. 28, D. D.).

TO JOIN.

Capt. F. D. Garretty, 17th Inf., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., having performed the duties assigned him in par. 3, Orders 209, Fort Custer, M. T., will return to his station (S. O. 205, Nov. 21, D. D.).

On the arrival of Troop D, 8th Cav., at Fort Clark, Tex., 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., will join it—standing relieved from the further operation of par. 1, S. O. 27, D. T. (S. O. 148, Nov. 24, D. T.).

Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 3d Cav., will proceed to his station, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 210, Nov. 28, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Arthur C. Duca, Jr., 3d Cav., recently promoted from 2d Lieutenant, Troop B, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to 1st Lieutenant, Troop L, Fort Thomas, A. T., will proceed to the latter station for duty with his troop (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barrack, Mo., and will join his troop (S. O. Dec. 7, H. Q. A.).

TRANSFERS.

At his own request, 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. C of that regiment, vice 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael, 11th Inf., transferred from Co. C to Co. G (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.).

EXAMINATION FOR RETIREMENT.

Capt. Lemuel A. Abbott, 6th Cav., will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. 256, Nov. 8, 1883, H. Q. A., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.).

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Col. Frederick T. Dent, 3d Art., having served forty years as an officer of the Army, is, at his own request, by direction of the President, retired from active service (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

REMOVED.

The resignation of Cadet Henry Jefferson Gochenour, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

The resignation of Cadet Robert D. Locke, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Dec. 4, H. Q. A.).

DROPPED FOR DESERTION.

1st Lieut. John M. Porter, 3d Cav., a defaulter to the United States as an Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, having deserted his post of duty on the 26th day of August, 1883, and fled to parts unknown to the proper military authorities, and having remained absent without leave for more than three months, is, by direction of the President, dropped from the rolls of the Army, for desertion (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 203, Nov. 19, D. D.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav., all casuals and select recruits now at that post for Forts A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T., and Keogh, Custer, Ellis, and Missoula, M. T. Those for Forts A. Lincoln and Yates will be left at Mandan, D. T., at which point they will be received by a detail from Fort A. Lincoln. Those for Fort Yates will be forwarded to that post by the C. O. Fort A. Lincoln on the first opportunity. Those for Fort Keogh will be left en route. Those for Forts Custer, Ellis, and Missoula will be forwarded to those posts by the officer in charge, upon the arrival of the detachment at Custer Station (S. O. 207, Nov. 23, D. D.).

2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Hays, Kas., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Jr., 20th Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 245, Nov. 28, Dept. M.).

As soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the 40 recruits for the 3d Inf., the C. O. will apportion 16 to Fort Ellis and 24 to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 210, Nov. 28, D. D.).

Forty-five recruits will be forwarded to Fort Sidney, Neb., for the 14th Inf., and thirty-five to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 17th Inf. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Apache, A. T., Dec. 3. Detail: Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., president; Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Todd, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson, C. B. Gatewood, and J. N. Glass, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 110, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Townsend, W. T., Nov. 26. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf., president; Major Richard S. Vickery, Med. Dept.; Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn and Thomas H. Bradley, and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Nov. 22, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Lapwai, I. T., Nov. 30. Detail: Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., president; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 3d

Inf.; Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle and William O. Muhlberg, and 2d Lieut. Omar Bundy, 2d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Med. Dept., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Nov. 22, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Canby, W. T., Nov. 26. Detail: Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., president; Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin and A. H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. W. O. Owen, Jr., Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 163, Nov. 22, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Dec. 5. Detail: Capt. O. E. Bennett, 17th Inf., president; Capt. Victor Bart, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn and Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth and E. I. Grumley, 17th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. G. H. Roach, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 205, Nov. 21, D. D.).

At Fort Meade, D. T., Dec. 3. Detail: Capt. J. W. French, 25th Inf., president; Capt. Myles Moyle, 7th Cav.; Capt. M. L. Courtney, 25th Inf.; Capt. E. G. Mathey, 7th Cav.; Capt. O. N. Gray, 25th Inf.; Capt. F. W. Gibson and C. C. DeRadio, and 1st Lieut. C. A. Varum, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Edwards, 25th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, 25th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 204, Nov. 20, D. D.).

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., Nov. 26. Detail: Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., president; Capt. George M. Downey and William H. Boyle, 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebbett and Francis E. Eltonhead, 2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow and John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 162, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 26. Detail: Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Henry Wagner, Edward Hunter, and Frank K. Upham, 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey and George B. Backus, 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, George W. Goode, and G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 162, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.).

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Dec. 3. Detail: Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, 5th Inf., president; Major Simon Snyder, Capt. Samuel Owenshire, Edmond Butler, and Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Inf.; Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav.; Capt. Thomas H. Logan and Edmund Rice, 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, 2d Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello and Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 208, Nov. 26, D. D.).

At Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., Dec. 11. Detail: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., president; Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, H. C. Dames, and J. M. Calif, and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbé, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 227, Dec. 4, D. E.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 12. Detail: Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., president; Capt. Edward Field and J. W. Roder, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, L. H. Walker, and G. L. Anderson, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, 4th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 229, Dec. 6, D. E.).

Major David B. McKibbin (retired), will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., to appear as a witness before the G. C.-M. convened at that post for the trial of Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf., and upon completion of this duty will return to his home in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Ord. Sergt. Thos. G. Dennen was tried before a G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was sentenced to forfeit five dollars per month of his pay for two months, and confinement to the limits of the post where he may be serving, for the same period.—G. C.-M. O. 79, Nov. 2, Dept. M.

Hospi. Steward Stephen L. Niles is assigned to duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will proceed to that post and report to the C. O. for duty.—S. O. 206, Nov. 22, D. D.

The C. O. Fort Sully, D. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the Dist. of Columbia, Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burkhardt, pronounced insane.—S. O. 207, Nov. 23, D. D.

Commissary Sergt. John Powers, now at Fort Washakie, W. T., will proceed to Fort Conr d'Alene, Idaho T., for duty.—S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.

Hospi. Steward Alfred Whitaker is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, with permission to delay two days en route.—S. O. 209, Nov. 27, D. D.

Par. 2, S. O. 220, D. E., relieving Hospi. Steward William Bethon (Little Rock Bks, Ark.), from duty in the Dept. of East, is revoked.—S. O. 228, Dec. 5, D. E.

Par. 2 and 3, S. O. 267, Nov. 21, 1883, H. Q. A., relating to Hospi. Stewards Benjamin H. Brown, William Bethon, and Bernard Persh, are revoked.—S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.

Hospi. Steward Charles Remington is assigned to duty at Fort Verde, relieving Private Frederick W. S. Fones, Troop G, 3d Cav., Hospi. Steward of the 3d Class, who will proceed to San Carlos for duty with his troop.—S. O. 112, Nov. 23, D. Ariz.

Hospi. Steward Max Siebert, having performed the duties assigned him in Orders 177, Nov. 29, 1883, Fort Sully, D. T., will return to that station, with permission to delay five days en route.—S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.

Hospi. Steward Albert A. Lucas, discharged by expiration of service at Camp del Rio, Tex., Nov. 26, 1883.

Hospi. Steward Chas. H. Bailey, discharged Nov. 21, 1883, at Fort Randall, D. T., at his own request.

Hospi. Steward E. D. Eddy, discharged by expiration of service at Fort Gaston, Cal., Nov. 9, and re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1883.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

A shooting affair occurred at Wilcox, A. T., Nov. 22, in which Sergt. D. Lawrence, 3d Cav., killed a man named Hill and dangerously wounded Sergt. Duffy, also of the 3d Cav. Sergt. Lawrence has been held by the civil authorities without bail.

Furloughs have been granted for one month to Sergt. A. Keller, Co. H, 20th Inf.; for two months to Private E. Hanrahan, Troop A, 4th Cav.; for three months to Corp. John S. Mason, Troop D, 10th Cav.; for one month to Private David B. Dillon, Band 10th Cav.; for two months to Private Isaac D. Tol, Co. A, 23d Inf.

The funeral of the late Sergt. Josef Emil Stigler, leader of the Depot Band at David's Island, N. Y. H., took place Friday, Nov. 30, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. Sergt. Stigler has been for over twelve years the leader and instructor of this band, and by his faithful and skilful exertions has maintained and increased the high reputation it has held among military band organizations. He served during the war as an officer of volunteers, and has since devoted himself to the profession of music, in which he gained an enviable reputation.—Order 232, G. B. S., David's Island.

The C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., was ordered, Nov. 26, to forward Private Philip Thomas, Troop K, 10th Cav., an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C.—S. O. 149, Nov. 26, D. T.

In the case of Private Lardner, Co. F, 5th Inf., recently tried at Fort Keogh for desertion, General Barry says: "One of the witnesses for the prosecution named by the officer who proffered the charge were called by the Judge-Advocate, who, after the prisoner's plea, stated that 'he had no evidence to present on the part of the prosecution beyond that covering the facts that were admitted by the prisoner in a statement to which he desired to be sworn.' The accused having pleaded not guilty, it was the duty of the Judge-Advocate to call before the court and examine under oath the witnesses named to the charge (see par. 2, G. C.-M. O. 135, series of 1882, Dept. Dakota), for it was not for him to determine whether the statement which the prisoner had offered to make would have the same effect upon the court as the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. The form in which the evidence was received is objectionable and in violation of par. 2, G. C.-M. O. 179, series of 1882, Dept. Dakota. With the foregoing exceptions, the proceedings and the findings are approved."

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abate-

ment of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Moriarty and John F. Stoner, Dec. 1; William Hull and Michael McCarthy, Dec. 3; Charles Mueller, Dec. 4; Oliver H. Black, Frederick Baker, and Charles Guenther, Dec. 8; John T. Hart and Henry Waller, Dec. 9; Jeremiah O'Sullivan and John T. Jennings, Dec. 10; Alfred Milner, Dec. 11; Alfred W. Price, Dec. 12; William Cowper, Dec. 14; Martin Farrell, Dec. 15; William Henri, Dec. 17; Henry F. Green, Dec. 18, and William Bell, Dec. 19, 1883.—S. O. 244, Nov. 27, Dept. M.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, 2d Artillery, to be Colonel 3d Artillery, December 1, 1883, vice Dent, retired from active service.

Major Loomis L. Langdon, 2d Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, December 1, 1883, vice Gibson, promoted to the 3d Artillery.

Captain Charles B. Throckmorton, 4th Artillery, to be Major, 2d Artillery, December 1, 1883, vice Langdon, promoted.

1st Lieutenant George G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, to be Captain, December 1, 1883, vice Throckmorton, promoted to the 2d Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Arthur C. Duca, Jr., 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 30, 1883, vice Porter, dropped as a deserter.

2d Lieutenant James M. Jones, 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 1, 1883, vice Greenough, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Frederick T. Dent, 3d Artillery, December 1, 1883.

CASUALTIES.

Captain George B. Carse (retired)—Died November 28, 1883, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1st Lieutenant John M. Porter, 3d Cavalry—Dropped as a deserter, November 30, 1883.

2d Lieutenant Charles Smith, Jr., 8th Infantry—Died November 30, 1883, at Fort Halleck, Nevada.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION, FORT LEAVENWORTH.

—Last October Colonel Otis convened a Board of Officers, consisting of Majors Upham and Young, and Captains Williston, Wint, Johnson, and Luff, to consider and fix upon a course of veterinary instruction to be given at the school, and in a circular, dated November 21, he published the results of their deliberations. The Board, amongst their recommendations, included the following: To give such practical instruction in veterinary science as the Board believe necessary, it is imperative that a hospital for the reception of patients and for the storage of medicines, instruments, and dressings should be established. The building erected for a veterinary hospital in 1880 is suited to the purpose, and with a few repairs can be placed in condition to answer all requirements. The veterinary hospital should be placed in the charge of a veterinary surgeon, who should direct the treatment of all patients and be responsible for the care and use of the medicines, instruments, and dressings. Such of the public animals belonging to the mounted organizations at this post as shall be placed on sick-report, should be sent at once to the hospital for treatment. The veterinary surgeon should make his hospital rounds at a certain hour every day most convenient to the members of the school, so that they may be in attendance. One or more of the company farriers should be made hospital stewards, to care for the sick, administer medicines, and keep the instruments clean. They should be present during hospital rounds. The didactic teaching should embrace a course of lectures illustrated by clinical material and such specimens and models as may be obtained. Then follows recommendations as to a thorough course of lectures covering the subject. In the matter of feeding horses, the Board recommended that "forage (grain) be furnished the mounted organizations at Fort Leavenworth in the following proportions, viz.: October to March, both inclusive, four-sevenths corn, two-sevenths oats, one-seventh bran, and April to September, both inclusive, four-sevenths oats, two-sevenths corn, and one-seventh bran. That three-fifths of the daily allowance be fed in the evening and two-fifths in the morning. That corn be fed in the evening and oats in the morning. That a bran mash be fed once each week, except in extreme cold weather, when bran should be fed dry, mixed with the corn. That, if practicable, corn be cracked or soaked and that cutting machines be provided, so that each troop and battery may feed out once a week—if advisable—in lieu of a bran mash. It is believed that a saving of one-tenth of the ration could be made by having both corn and oats coarsely ground or cracked." Colonel Otis will take definite action upon the subjects presented as soon as practicable, and hopes soon to institute a course of thorough instruction in veterinary matters, which, it must be conceded, is very much needed just at present.

Hospital Funds.—Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Dept. of Arizona, in a recent circular, calls the attention of medical officers serving in that Department to the necessity for careful and constant supervision over the creation and expenditure of hospital funds for the benefit of the sick, and says: "The economical management of the hospital fund is a most important part of the administrative duty of officers entrusted with the charge of hospitals, and the expenditure of the fund should not be entrusted to the discretion of irresponsible persons connected with the hospital service."

Salutes of Enlisted Men.—Adjutant General R. C. Drum in answer to a communication from Captain D. F. Callinan, 1st Infantry, asking a decision as to the propriety of enlisted men saluting when uncovered says: "I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided that the Regulations require enlisted men to salute under all circumstances when meeting an officer, except that when in-doors and unarmed he uncovers and stands at attention—as provided in A. R. 605. The meaning of the last clause of paragraph 605 is, that the soldier shall not uncover in saluting. It is no wise removes the obligation to salute whether covered or uncovered."

COMMISSARY SERGEANT ZIMMERMAN.

LAST week we published a paragraph referring to the unfortunate end of Commissary Sergeant Zimmerman, an old soldier, formerly stationed at Fort Adams. It was from an account by a friend of the Sergeant, who, anxious to place his record in the most favorable light, made a statement as to the causes which led to the suicide, which seems to us to lead to inferences that might be interpreted as an impeachment of others which was not intended. The real facts seem to be that the A. C. S. at Fort Meade, Commissary Sergeant Zimmerman being then under his direction, in taking account of stock, discovered a shortage, charged Zimmerman with responsibility for the latter, and the Sergeant having no explanation to offer, a presumption, to say the least of it, of guilt, committed suicide.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Platte.—A Fort Bridger, Wyo., correspondent writes, Nov. 27: "Companies B and C, 9th Infantry, late on detached service at Carter Station, have returned, having completed the military road to Fort Thornburgh. The additional barracks, quarters, and warehouses here are nearly completed. Work was begun on them Aug. 20, and has been carried on by citizen labor under the Commanding Officer and the Post Q. M. The work was offered to contractors, but the lowest bid received was largely above the amount allowed. Yet the Commandant and Q. M., even with the fear of Major Kress's experience before their eyes, determined to undertake the work themselves. A few days ago General Dandy, Chief Q. M. of the Department, inspected the work and said that the additional buildings were the best that had, up to this time, been erected in the Department, excepting, of course, the mansion of the Department Commander. The barracks and quarters are of wood, but as this is the coldest post in the country, they are heavily papered under drop-siding and plastered on the inside between the studding. This was Lt. Capron's (the Post Q. M.'s suggestion). The Commandant intends, if permitted, to adopt the above system in the interior arrangements of the barracks. On account of the lateness of the season no changes of station will probably be made this winter. The fine stone warehouses are to take the place of the old fort built by Jim Bridger, in 1842, and the cobble-stone forts of the Mormons, put up in 1847."

We are indebted to a correspondent at Fort Sidney, Neb., for a glowing account of a grand ball and supper which took place at that post recently, under the special direction of the Sergeant Major, who seems to have been the leading spirit in conducting the affair to a perfect success.

Department of the East.—The 100th anniversary of the formal and official transfer of Governor's Island from British to American jurisdiction was duly observed at that station on Monday, December 3d, by the firing of a salute of 21 guns and the suspension of all labor at the post of Fort Columbus, not absolutely indispensable. Although New York city was evacuated one hundred years ago last week, Governor's Island was retained by the British as a post until their troops were all embarked. On the 3d of December, 1783, Governor George Clinton sent an officer to Governor's Island to formally receive the transfer of that bit of territory. To him, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Captain James Duncan, by order of the English Rear Admiral, Robert Digby, formally surrendered the keys, and an official inventory of the property on the island. The British flag was then hauled down, the guard was embarked on small boats, and these immediately put off to the fleet lying in the channel.

In his historical researches J. A. Ass Bird Gardner has noted that the official inventory so formally transferred by the English captain comprised the property thus described: 1, the wharf; 2, well, 12 feet deep, with pumps, etc.; 3, captain's kitchen; 4, a barn for cattle; 5, a hospital kitchen; 6, hospital well; 7, guard-house; 8, convalescents' hospital; 9, captain's barracks; 10, lieutenants' barracks; 11, lieutenants' kitchen, and 12, small house.

The approach of the Christmas holidays, and the temporary cessation of studies at the Artillery School during that season, is causing several of the officers to make preparations for temporary absence to spend the holidays with friends.

From the *First Call* we glean the following Washington Barracks news: General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., commandant, has directed that for the present the drills shall consist of the school of the soldier. The regimental band, under the direction of Prof. Donovan, have an hour's practice every morning, and at 3 o'clock every afternoon (weather permitting) give a concert on the sword fronting the main guard house.

A Band of Hope (juvenile temperance organization), has been organized at the barracks under the superintendence of Mrs. Dr. Rogers, of the W. C. T. U.

Department of Dakota.—Official information was received at the War Department this week of the surrender at the camp on Poplar River of five lodges of Sitting Bull's forces from the British Provinces, numbering in all 33 persons. As all their friends are at the Standing Rock Agency, Gen. Terry recommends that they be sent thither.

Department of the Missouri.—The *Leavenworth Times* says: "Many changes are to be made soon by Capt. Campbell, depot quartermaster. The clerks will be required to go to work at 8.30 A. M. and quit at 4; this order only to apply to the depot quartermaster's office. The transportation for children who have been attending school in the city has been withdrawn. The fort children who have been attending school in the city will now be compelled to have some other means of conveyance."

Department of California.—From the *Alta* we learn that the daily battalion drills of Troops I and M, 1st Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Sanford, make the Presidio unusually attractive just now to those who take an interest in this branch of the service. Col. Sanford and his subordinates—Captains Carr and Harris, and Lieutenants Hein and Tate—have been doing admirable work during the past week, going through nearly all the movements in the School of the Battalion. The next feature will be skirmish drill, for which the Presidio affords a fine field.

Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, Major Sanger, had some practice last week in throwing up hasty intrenchments, in the shape of gun-pits, on the north edge of the plateau, overlooking the marsh towards Harbor View. A recent English publication on "Field Artillery, its Equipment, Organization and Tactics," by Major Sisson C. Pratt, B. A., contains descriptions of the pits in use in the principal European armies, and from these descriptions Major Sanger has constructed pits of the English, French and Russian patterns, of which the English seems clearly the best. The work was begun on Monday under Lieut. Harris, during the absence of Major Sanger, who was visiting the Benicia arsenal to arrange for replacing his guns with new three-inch breech loaders on steel carriages.

Department of Arizona.—A Fort Huachuca correspondent writes: Times are quite busy here. This post has an appropriation of \$57,000 for officers' quarters. This is out of the special appropriation of \$200,000 made by last Congress for building Army posts. Eleven sets of officers' quarters are now in process of erection. 423 of the Chiricahua Indians have come in from Mexico, only 40 are left over there, and they are expected in every day. There were over 700 of these Indians when they left San Carlos Agency two years ago, showing a mortality of over 200 during that period. The *Globe Chronicle*, published in the town of Globe, Arizona, says:

Crook knew the danger of going into the enemy's country,

several hundred miles with a large pack train, which the Indians might have stampeded at any time and left them hundreds of miles from a base of supplies; but it had to be done, and no one but Crook would have attempted such a hazardous thing. The Army has been pretending to protect citizens against the raids along the border for years, but Crook accomplished more by going on this one trip into the Sierra Madre than has been done since he was here before. . . . And now, as the remaining renegades are all returning to San Carlos, as General Crook has persisted in saying they would, who can gainsay his wisdom in making the hazardous trip into the Sierra Madre; and where else could he put them but on the San Carlos reservation? No one wants the Apaches. The Indians in the Indian Territory say they won't have them; they don't want them in Colorado or Massachusetts; so what can we do but leave them where they are and make the best of it? Make them earn their living by honest toil, and they will soon have something they will not leave for the warpath. It is a fact that cannot be denied that no Indians have left the San Carlos reservation to go on the warpath or to commit depredations since the second advent of Crook.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT TRUMBULL, CONN.

The monotony of garrison life at this post was varied on Dec. 1 by an exciting 12-hour square heel and toe walking match for a purse of \$100, which took place at Music Hall, New London, between Corp. Wm. Patterson, Battery C, 4th Artillery, and Private Elmer Eldred, Battery A, 4th Artillery, and which was won by the latter. The contest was the best and closest ever witnessed in New London.

Both showed good speed and remarkable endurance for amateurs. Eldred never left the track and maintained his easy and graceful gait for 12 consecutive hours. Patterson only left the track once, at which time he was three laps behind. When he came on again he was 6 laps behind, and although he made the most strenuous efforts to regain it Eldred pluckily held the distance, and later on gained another lap, which placed him 7 laps ahead and finished the race with that distance between them, having covered the distance of 59 miles, which he finished amidst the cheers and shouts of a large and enthusiastic audience.

As the pedestrian fever is at its height at this post, more contests will probably take place in the near future. A.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Mrs. J. A. Haldeman, of Leavenworth, the wife of the U. S. Minister to Siam, gave, Saturday, Dec. 1, to a number of the student officers of the School of Application, at her pretty residence, cor. Chestnut and 7th Streets, a five o'clock tea, in honor of her beautiful daughter, Miss Sallie, who, to the regret of all, is to spend the winter in the sunny South. A bevy of Leavenworth's distinguished and handsome young ladies graced the entertainment, their exquisite toilets, in richness, blending in harmony with the gorgeous parlors of the mansion. After the elegant and sumptuous "tea" dancing was indulged in. The invited guests were Mrs. Harker, Miss Jennie Green, Miss Hasting Mathias, Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Parham, Miss English, and Lieut. Irons, 20th Infantry, Lieut. Ducot, 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Baldwin, 9th Infantry, Lieut. Young, 7th Infantry, Lieut. French, 3d Infantry, Lieut. Landis, 1st Cavalry, and Dr. Sanks, of Leavenworth. The ease and grace with which Mrs. Haldeman performed the duties of hostess, and the perfect feeling of "at home," which every one experienced, made the hour of parting one of general regret.

TACTICAL DECISIONS

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In response to certain tactical inquiries made by Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, Lieut. General Sheridan, in letter from Headquarters of the Army, dated Dec. 1, 1883, communicates the following answers:

1. A squad can be halted from double time without first coming to a quick time. See paragraphs 4 and 5, Infantry Tactics. The halt from double time is prescribed in numerous instances, as to withdraw the skirmish line to the position occupied by the reserve, paragraph 351. To form line to the right or left from columns of platoons marching in double time, paragraph 267. Deployment of a close column or change of front in double time, paragraphs 492 and 520, etc.
2. A squad can mark time marching at double time, and at a short step. See paragraph 5. In the latter case the full step would be resumed at the command, 1. *Forward*; 2. *March*.
3. The short step can be used in double time. See paragraph 5.
4. A squad in column of fours can be marched by the flank.
5. Officers should kneel or lie down unless otherwise directed by the instructor. If the Captain is the instructor, he would be at liberty to exercise his own discretion in the matter. See paragraph 176. In this connection see paragraph 324.
6. The command "cease firing" is not necessarily given. It is not in accordance with the spirit of the Tactics that valuable time should be lost in giving the command to cease firing and commence firing in the emergencies that might arise.
7. On drill, officers execute "order arms" and "carry arms" from an "order" and hold their swords as prescribed for the double time.
8. They execute the other movements of the manual only when specially directed.
9. There is no tactical authority for dismissing a squad in a column of fours as described. It is a custom of service at some posts to do so.
10. The leading four do not bring up their hands at the command "double time."
11. The four in rear step off at right or left oblique at the command "March."

THE NICKERSON DIVORCE CASE.

MAJOR A. H. Nickerson filed, Nov. 30, his answer in the suit for divorce brought by Emma C. D. Nickerson, his first wife. He makes a general denial of Mrs. Nickerson's allegations, and says that, instead of being an affectionate and faithful wife, she had been for many years previous to July, 1880, when she left this country, most unkind, and he had reason to believe had bestowed her affection upon another man. In the spring of 1878, while living in Omaha, he says he unexpectedly returned to his house one night between 10 and 11 o'clock, and noticed that although the front parlor was lighted there did not seem to be any one there. Starting to go up-stairs he saw through the doorway opening into the front parlor a man dart quickly from the moonlighted back parlor into the front, and picking up a book seat himself abruptly by the drop-light. Directly afterwards Mrs. Nickerson came from the moonlighted room to the front room, and thence passed to the hall, when she saw the defendant, who proceeded to his room up stairs without speaking to her. The man immediately left the house. Mrs. Nickerson attempted to justify the singular appearances by saying that she was teaching the gentleman to wait. This occurrence gave rise to such unpleasant relations that she took her little daughter and went to California, where she remained until August, 1878, when the defendant took her to Fort Vancouver, Wy. T. In March, 1879, they came to this city, and in the fall of that year he separated from her, occupying separate apartments until the July following. He denies that he has lived with her since the fall of 1879. A year after his arrival in this city a disagreement arose between them, in consequence of which she said she would

leave him forever and go to Germany, taking the little daughter, whom she could support and educate for a monthly compensation of not less than \$100.

He offered to do the best he could for her, and wished to serve out his term of duty without publicity being given to the fact of their separation. Upon that Mrs. Nickerson gave out that she was going abroad for her health and to educate her daughter, a statement to which the Major assented. In the winter of 1881-82, he says, he determined to apply for a divorce, on the ground of desertion, one of the reasons prompting him to this being that he had received a letter from an old servant giving information that confirmed the statement that her marriage with him had been one of convenience, and that six months before the marriage she had been devotedly attached to a married man. He declares that the charge that he and Miss Carter lived together prior to their marriage, or after the divorce was annulled, is maliciously false. He had little to do, he says, with the proceedings in Philadelphia, and as it was the intention to place him under close military arrest so that he could have less to do with the proposed proceedings, he availed himself of the permission given him by the Secretary of War, and left the limits of the United States. Since then he has resided at Thorold, Canada.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in his recent annual report of the Department of the Platte, after stating the conditions, needs, etc., of the troops and posts under his command, says: "With much reluctance I call attention to the subject of the chaplaincy in my department. Without making any reference to individual chaplains, with a few happy exceptions, the service in the department of the Platte is not adequate. For Laramie, Robinson, Washakie, Sidney, Steele and Bridger at each of which the labors of a good clergyman are most essential, there is none—none for visiting the sick or burying the dead—none to meet the varied spiritual needs of Christian men, women and children, here more than elsewhere cut off from ordinary religious and social privileges. At some of the other posts age and infirmity have crippled the efforts of chaplains willing and anxious to render proper service."

With reference to the manual labor required of soldiers he says: "Surely it is not wise to cut down those appropriations and throw almost the entire labor of road making, ditching, fencing and building upon the soldiers. It is really a breach of contract on the part of the Government to enlist a man for one purpose distinctly set forth and then force him to fulfil another. Our only excuse is we are compelled by necessity to do this."

On the subject of desertions he heartily indorses the views expressed in a letter on the subject from Capt. Emil Adam, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who says: "A young man has a somewhat romantic idea of the life of a soldier; he becomes enthusiastic and enlists for five years, but when he finds that he is subjected to a severe discipline, and, to him, a monotonous life, he becomes disheartened, and, finding that only a few deserters are caught, he commences to think of desertion, and the more he thinks of it the less he can resist it, seeing that he has at least three or four years of it, therefore he makes up his mind to desert at the first opportunity."

He then recommends, 1st, enlistment for three years, a sufficiently long engagement with our present means of communication with military stations; 2d, pay and allowances the same as now, retaining all but \$10 per month until expiration of enlistment; 3d, re-enlistment for two or three years, which will secure nearly all good soldiers.

As remedial measures for desertion he recommends, 1st, shorter term of service; 2d, cause the recruiting officers and others to take special pains to impress the new men enlisted with the binding force of the solemn oath he takes; 3d, greater ease in procuring discharge upon repayment of expenses; 4th, higher rewards for the apprehension of deserters; 5th, punishment of imprisonment for at least the remainder of term of enlistment; 6th, restoration for deserters who quickly repent and surrender; 7th, make fraudulent enlistment punishable by court-martial; 8th, indelibly mark convicted deserters.

We are in receipt of a copy of Gen. Augur's annual report, dated Sept. 21. Though there has been no trouble with Indians during the year, sub-posts are still kept up, covering the country opposite the Santa Rosa and San Carlos Mountains in Mexico, whence the Indians are liable to be driven across the Rio Grande. For various reasons the sub-post of Presidio del Norte has been abandoned and a troop of cavalry from Fort Davis kept patrolling along the line of the Rio Grande, from opposite Del Norte to south of Viejo Pass, which will, it is believed, give more effective protection to interests in that vicinity. A troop was sent in August to reconnoitre and to examine the country between Concho and Mackenzie's old camp, and the country west of the Rio Pecos has been surveyed by Capt. Livermore, chief engineer officer. The abandonment of Fort Stockton has been postponed for a year, the site being offered by the citizens, eager for it to remain, at a merely nominal rent. The recommendation to substitute civilian clerks for general service men is renewed. Want of good school houses and competent teachers has prevented the post schools from being as successful as could be desired. Complaint is made of the substitution of pork for issue in garrison in lieu of bacon. It is recommended that at least one-half of the issue be in bacon. The report of the officer supervising target practice shows an encouraging improvement in that essential part of a soldier's instruction. Attention is called to the reports from the other staff departments, especially that of Capt. J. W. Clous, J. A., on desertion, to which Gen. Augur adds some comments of his own. Capt. Clous thinks the causes of desertion may primarily be found in the low standard of moral training of those who desert, a want of appreciation of the solemn obligation of enlistment, and the habit of looking upon the enlistment in the light of a civil contract, to be terminated at pleasure by those enlisting, or whenever a grievance presents itself which can be tortured into an excuse to cancel the engagement. Capt. Clous thinks the condition of the soldier has steadily increased since the war of the rebellion, and that with troops concentrated at large posts many of the minor grievances now complained of will disappear, but for the correction of the more important ones, suitable legislation must be looked for. Surgeon J. R. Smith, Gen. Augur's medical director, presents some interesting statistics, especially upon the subject of yellow fever. After reciting the facts connected with the appearance of the fever at Fort Brown last summer, he says: "The practical deduction is that, although a command should leave a point where yellow fever prevails as soon as may be, yet they should not fail to leave such point merely because some time has elapsed since the appearance and prevalence of the disease. In such case flight is safety, flight is wisdom, flight is courage to those whose special business is not to encounter and struggle with the disease. Of course the physician needs no encouragement to remain when his duty calls him in the face of the deadliest epidemic." Capt. Russell, supervisor of target practice, reports improvement during the year, but he says: "In many cases officers do not seem to make proper efforts to become efficient instructors for their men."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Left New York, Nov. 27, for Port au Prince, to look after American interests.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, October 21.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Will leave Norfolk about Dec. 12, for a cruise in the West Indies, and will first touch at Port au Prince, Hayti. Before her return she will probably visit the Spanish Main, Aspinwall, the Central American and Mexican coasts.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. To leave Norfolk in a few days for the West Indies, and will join the *Tennessee* at Port au Prince.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) En route for Madagascar.

Letters should be addressed, care U. S. Consul, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, until Jan. 1. After that to Montevideo, to which place she is expected to return about the 15th of April, 1894, from Madagascar.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, Oct. 12.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Barcelona Nov. 10. Was to sail, Nov. 12, for Marseilles, remain there ten days, and then go to Villefranche.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, replying, Nov. 10.

KEARBARK, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Marseilles, France, Nov. 21.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Left Panama, Nov. 14, for Callao, Peru, where she arrived Dec. 2. Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, after leaving Callao, Peru, will visit the Hawaiian Islands with the flagship *Hartford*, and after spending a short time there will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to meet his relief and to haul down his flag in that port when the date of his retirement shall have arrived. He retires March 31, 1894.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 31.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Valparaiso Oct. 19. Was to visit Guayaquil, the Lobos Islands and Payta, and return to Callao by the 1st of March.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Expected to leave for Nagasaki Oct. 25, en route for the U. S. Letters should be sent to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, (care U. S. Consul) Cape Town, South Africa, via Europe.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Coquimbo, Chili, Oct. 17, and was to be at Callao, Peru, by Dec. 1.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Boston, Mass. Certain alterations in the quarters occupied by the officers and men will be made, which will keep her about two weeks longer, when it is expected that she will sail for the Pacific Station.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and Japan Nov. 26.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 23.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Canton Dec. 6.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Arrived at Nagasaki Oct. 30. Was in dock, cleaning bottom, etc., Nov. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Hong Kong, China, Oct. 16, and had received orders to proceed to Nagasaki, via Island of Formosa.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Sherrett. At Yokohama Nov. 2. Rear Admiral Crosby transferred command of station to Captain Sherrett, at Kobe, Oct. 30. The *Richmond* left Kobe same day for Yokohama, arriving Nov. 1. Capt. Sherrett expected to remain at Yokohama until the arrival of the officer sent out to the Department to command the station. The following is the text of Captain Sherrett's order (G. O. 1, Kobe, Japan, Oct. 30, 1893, announcing his assumption of the command: "Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby, U. S. N., having been informed of his retirement by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, has transferred the command of the United States Naval force on the Asiatic Station to me, and I have assumed that command on this day. The squadron instructions and routine now in force will remain so until otherwise directed."

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Nagasaki, undergoing repairs to her machinery. Expected to be ready for service about Nov. 20.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Sailed from New York, Dec. 1, 1893, for the Asiatic Station, with the Korean Embassy on board. She will proceed to Korea by way of the Suez Canal. She will touch at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples and Port Said, and at such other points as the Koreans may desire. She will stay at Marseilles for sometime, while the Embassy visits Paris and London.

The following is a list of her officers: Captain R. L. Phythian, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford; Lieuts. A. Walker, W. T. Swinburne, A. G. Berry, H. W. Schaefer, C. G. Calkins; Junior Lieutenants M. L. Wood and Fredk. W. Coffin; Ensigns Geo. C. Foulk, C. A. Gove, A. Gleaves, C. N. Atwater, and J. H. L. Holcombe; Ensigns (junior grade) E. H. Tillman, and F. W. Bowdon; Naval Cadets H. H. Balthis, J. H. Gignilliat, R. L. Lerch, H. C. Pettit, S. Z. Mitchell, S. W. Armistead, Geo. W. Street, A. P. Legare, T. S. O'Leary, C. P. Eaton, C. W. Dyson, W. T. Gray, T. V. Toney, W. J. Wilson, R. T. Frazier, W. C. Herbert, George M. von Schrader; Medical Inspector E. S. Bogert, Passed Asst. Surg. M. C. P. Ferebee, Asst. Surg. H. B. Scott, Paymaster G. A. Lyon, Chief Engr. Jos. Trille, Passed Asst. Engrs. J. L. D. Borthwick and H. T. Cleaver; Asst. Engr. E. R. Freeman, Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, Capt. of Marines Henry A. Bartlett, 2d Lieut. of Marines L. Karmany.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At New York.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. In winter quarters. Mail address, Station E, New York. Packages and telegrams should be addressed to the *Minnesota*, foot of West Twenty-seventh Street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

Commodore J. C. P. De Kraft and others of the Board of Inspection, were received Dec. 4, 1893, with due ceremony on board the *Michigan*, Commander John J. Reid, just rebuilt. Inspection and drill concluded the day's work. The *Michigan* has been fully equipped, and does good service in saving life and property during the prevalence of gales.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Left Norfolk, Va., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20. She will stop at St. Thomas for stores.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Andrew W. Johnson. At Boston undergoing repairs.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, Nov. 5. Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever there, would coal immediately and proceed to sea to await the arrival of the mail steamer, upon which Passed Asst. Ogden was expected. Would then go to the Gulf of Tehuantepec to search for the reported shoal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. John F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 4, from New York.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says, that off Cape Cod, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, she encountered a very heavy norther with head sea, and was compelled to run into Provincetown and lay too for a time. She brings eight boilers for the U. S. S. *Marion*, now refitting for sea, besides other freight for that vessel and the *Omaha*. Efforts will be made to despatch the *Tallapoosa* for Washington and intermediate naval stations on Friday, Dec. 7. She has all the sails for the *Ossipee* at League Island, besides a quantity of stores. This will probably be the last trip of the vessel this winter, as she must undergo considerable repairs before the next season.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At the Navy-yard, New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard fitting out.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTÉ, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has received three electric search lights from San Francisco. Two have been placed on the *Trenton* and the third will be sent to the *Torpedo* Station.

The gun forgings for the new eight-inch guns of the new cruisers are on their way here.

The *Valley Chronicle* says: Frank J. Warren has been appointed equipment clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. H. McCobb. He obtained the appointment in accordance with an old promise made to him by Captain Glass. From 1875-1878 he served as clerk to Captain Glass while that officer was in charge of the school-ship *Jamestown*. He was a very efficient subordinate and a mutual attachment sprang up between Captain Glass and his clerk.

A SURVEYING expedition in charge of Lieut. W. U. S. N., will make maps, charts, soundings, etc., at Corea. These surveys will be the first ever taken.

A large floating buoy, lighted with compressed gas, was anchored on the Sandy Hook shoals several months ago as an experiment by the Government Lighthouse Board. The trial has been very successful thus far. It is claimed that the light will last nine months longer without renewing. The light is unusually strong.

The Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, under command of Lt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., will leave the Washington Navy-yard in the latter part of this month for a three months' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Yucatan. No deep sea trawling has ever yet been done in these waters, and the officers are quite confident that the work will result in finding many specimens never before known to science.

CAPT. F. V. McNAIR, U. S. N., relieved Capt. John Irwin, U. S. N., as Captain of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 27th of November.

ORDERS have been given to fit out the *Alarm* at Norfolk, for special service. She will probably be placed in command of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will visit during the coming season the various ports of Hayti and San Domingo, the Spanish Main, and Isthmus, and such ports of Central America and Mexico as may be practicable.

The court martial trial of Lieut. Chas. A. Stone on charges of culpable neglect of duty at the time of the collision of the *Powhatan* and *Druid* was begun at Boston on Monday. It was the intention to try Captain Johnson, who commanded the *Powhatan*, with Lieut. Stone, but he requested to be tried separately. Lieut. Stone was the

watch officer at the time of the collision, and it is claimed that Captain Johnson was below. The latter officer also claims that his efforts to assist the vessel with which the *Powhatan* collided were unheeded.

Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby (retired), who recently commanded the Asiatic station, returned to Washington on Tuesday.

A Mangin projector for electric search lights, has recently been received at the Navy Department for exhibition. It is similar to the projectors which will be used in the new steel cruisers. The U. S. S. *Trenton* will be supplied with two of them upon her arrival at Marseilles.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas M. Gardner, as Executive of the Receiving Ship Franklin Dec. 12.

Lieutenant Edward F. McClellan, to the *Galena*.

Lieutenant R. H. Townley, to special duty at the University of Nebraska.

Ensign Louis Duncan, to special duty at the John Hopkins University, Maryland.

Dec. 3.—Captain Wm. F. McCann, as a member of the Light House Board.

Lieutenant J. N. Hemphill, to report to Rear-Admiral Shufeldt as Inspector of Materials.

Dec. 4.—Ensign Selim E. Woodworth, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Dec. 5.—Ensign Wm. C. Canfield, to examination for promotion.

Dec. 6.—Pay Inspector Ambrose J. Clark, to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New York, on December 23.

Paymaster Francis H. Swan, to the *Powhatan* on December 15.

Carpenter Philip T. Mager, to the Training Ship Portsmouth.

Sailmaker Milton W. Watkins, to the Receiving Ship Colorado.

Dec. 7.—Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, to special duty in connection with the *Ossipee*.

DETACHED.

Dec. 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Rockwell, from the Receiving Ship Franklin on December 12 and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, from duty as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards and ordered to the *Hartford*, per steamer of December 10, from New York.

Dec. 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Eugene B. Thomas and Lieutenant Lucian Flynn, from the *Shenandoah* and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Chas. E. Vreeland, from duty at the Nautical Almanac Office on December 12 and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Dec. 4.—Lieutenant Edwin L. Reynolds, from duty in the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Lieutenant Fernando P. Gilmore, from special duty connected with the Advisory Board on December 8 and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of Dec. 18 from San Francisco.

Dec. 5.—Assistant Engineer John D. Sloane, from the *Tallapoosa* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Dec. 6.—Lieutenant Wm. E. Whitfield, from the *Shenandoah* and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadets Patrick H. Philbin, Thomas A. W. Shock, James E. Palmer and Benjamin E. Thurston, from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New York, on December 23 and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster Robert P. Lisle, from the *Powhatan* on December 15 and ordered to settle accounts then wait orders.

Carpenter Henry Rigby, from duty in connection with the Advisory Board and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony, from the Training Ship Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Chas. O. Freeman, from the Receiving Ship Colorado and ordered to the Training Ship Portsmouth.

Sailmaker George S. Haskins, from the Training Ship Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Fredk. A. Miller, for three months with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver, for one year with permission to leave the United States.

REVOKED.

The orders detaching Lieut. Jos. W. Hemphill to duty with the Advisory Board.

NAVAL BOARD.

A board consisting of the following officers is appointed to meet at the Navy Department December 12 for the examination of candidates for appointment as Naval Constructors: Prof. Simon Newcomb, Comdr. W. T. Sampson, Lieut. H. Knox, Naval Constructors F. L. Fernald and W. L. Minton. There are seven applicants at present.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

Captain Lester A. Beardslee appointed senior member of a Board for the purpose of holding a survey on the Training Ship Portsmouth, and Commander T. F. Kane has been appointed senior member of a Board for the purpose of holding a survey on the Training ships *Saratoga* and *Jamestown*.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Reported from the U. S. S. *Richmond*, Kobe, Japan, Oct. 29, 1893:

Ensigns H. C. Poundstone and J. H. Rohrbacher transferred from the *Juniata* to the *Palos* Oct. 2; Naval Cadet F. McNutt, from the *Enterprise* to the *Juniata*. Orders were issued for that officer and Naval Cadets Wm. H. Chambers and J. C. Leonard to be transferred to the *Pensacola* upon her arrival at Hong Kong, these being the only Naval Cadets on that station whose final examination for graduation will take place in 1894. Lieutenants N. E. Mason and Dennis H. Mahan were transferred on Oct. 11 from the *Richmond* to the *Pensacola*, and Lieut. F. H. Delano and Ensign Geo. W. Denfield from the *Pensacola* to the *Richmond* on the same day.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Kennedy died at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on November 30.

Lieutenant Bloomfield Mollivaine was placed on the Retired List on November 22, 1893.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 5, 1883:
Timothy Aloysius Ryan, Sergeant of Marines, Nov. 29, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
John A. Barclay, Beneficiary, Nov. 29, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

Dec. 5.—Second Lieutenant Chas. A. Doyen, to command the Marine Guard of the Galena.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To 1st Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, for thirty days from December 6.

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Little, wife of Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., has taken possession of her cottage on Everett Place.

Second Lieutenant Rhoades has reported for duty on board of the revenue cutter *Sammuel Dexter*.

Adjutant Dyer, U. S. A., has returned from court martial duty at Fort Preble, Me., and resumed his duties at Fort Adams.

The torpedo launch damaged by the steamer *Eolus* in this harbor is to be repaired at once. It will cost \$500 to repair her. The expense, it is presumed, will be borne by the owners of the steamer.

Lieut. Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., who has a year's leave of absence, and who is engaged in business at this place, is in receipt of numerous congratulations. Mother and child, the weight of which was fourteen pounds, are doing well.

Rear Admiral Warden (retired) is confined to his house on account of illness. He recently had a severe fall while on his way home from the Newport Reading Room.

The apprentice boys attached to the training squadron are patronizing the bar-rooms to an alarming extent. Three were arrested a few days ago, and, contrary to the usual custom, their fines from the ships were not forthcoming. By Commodore Luce's orders they were prosecuted and were sent to the county jail, where they will languish until their fines and costs are paid.

Mr. Thomas G. Brown, of this city, was married on Wednesday at Kay Chapel to Miss Ada Hazard, sister of Mrs. I. G. Hobbs, wife of Paymaster Hobbs of the Navy. The paymaster's family are spending the winter here, and they, together with several naval officers, were present.

There was a very successful experiment at the Torpedo Station Monday night with electric search lights. The harbor was brilliantly illuminated.

Prof. Churchill is the guest of Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A.

The buildings on Coasters' Harbor Island are rapidly approaching completion.

George H. Norman has come to the rescue of the city in its dilemma as regards the removal of the paupers from Coasters Harbor Island. That gentleman offers the Newport Foundry to the city free of charge for the housing of the poor until such time as permanent quarters are obtained. Mr. Norman and others fully realize that the National Government desires absolute possession of the island, and they also realize that the good name of the city is at stake. It is expected that a formal demand will be made for the island at an early date.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.

Dr. Gravatt of the Naval Hospital, and Dr. Van Reyden of the "Powhatan" are on leave.

Captain Chandler has been very ill with erysipelas but is now slowly recovering. Captain Lull is acting captain of the yard during the illness of Captain Chandler. Lieut.-Commander E. B. Thomas of the *Shenandoah* went on a week's leave of absence on Monday. He will probably be detached by the time his leave expires, in accordance with the recommendation of a Medical Board of Survey. Lieuts. H. L. Tremain and Henry McKee have reported for duty on board. As Lieut.-Com. Longnecker has not yet reported, Lieut. Tremain is executive officer at present.

The first auction sale of fire wood from the Connecticut took place on Tuesday at noon. The wood brought fairly good prices. The sales will be held every two weeks hereafter.

Naval Constructor Webb who is now in charge of the Construction Departments of both the Boston and the Portsmouth Yard spends the early part of each week at Portsmouth. A draft of twenty-three men, for general service, was sent to New York from the *Wabash* on Friday of last week.

Most of the apprentices in the yard prefer to finish their terms at the New York Yard, and it is expected that they will soon be sent there.

The Court Martial of which Commodore Young is president and which was ordered for the trial of Ensign Brown and Lieut. Sebree finished the trials and adjourned last week.

The *Powhatan* commenced coaling on Monday and finished on Tuesday. The *Shenandoah* will hardly get away before Christmas. It promises to be very quiet here when these two ships are gone.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4, 1883.

The athletic exercises of the Naval Academy on Thanksgiving Day were enjoyed by a large company of people, and, though not up to the usual programme, were creditable. The arrangements of the entertainment had been put off too late to make it a complete success. The foot-ball game, though decided in favor of the Johns Hopkins team, of Baltimore, was so far as the playing was concerned, won by the cadets. They got the ball through the goal the only time it passed over the arch, but, on a technicality that had nothing whatever to do with the particular play, they had the inning counted off. It happened when Cadet Dashiell, J., made his beautiful kick of fifty yards, straight through the arch, a thoughtless cadet was standing a yard in advance of the line held by the kicker. "This was against the rule, you know," and on this technicality the judge for the Hopkins team called for a reversal of the decision. The referee allowed it. The game in two innings, of three quarters of an hour each, was decided in favor of the Varsity by two points to nothing. The general playing was very even, and exceedingly laborious work. When the two lines met near the spectators there came up from the lungs of the players respirations that put one in mind of a drove of hunted bison. The record of Thursday's exercises would not be complete without more than a mention of Cadet Dashiell, J., a student of the Academy. In the ball game he was everywhere just when he was wanted, and his tall frame and strong arms and legs were always found capable of performing what the situation required. In jumping he was found to be one of the participants. His lungs and legs seemed never to give out. Cadet Dashiell is the son of Rev. Dr. Dashiell, of the Episcopal Church, and the young athlete won his spurs, getting in the Academy in a competitive examination. He hails from Annapolis.

The second of the series of hops by the officers of the Naval Academy this winter was given on Saturday night, and was largely attended. A number of visitors outside of Annapolis were present. Among these were Misses McKenzie, McPherson, and Manning, of Baltimore; Miss Bowler, of Prince George's County; Misses Baruchel, Wilcox, and Emory, of Washington; Miss Hamilton, daughter of Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Dimphel, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who are visiting Annapolis on a pleasure yacht. The hop began at 8 and

closed at 11 P. M. Nearly all the officers in attendance were accompanied by ladies. The officers present were Lieut.-Comdr. Sigbee, Baker, Craig, and Huntington; Capt. Tilton and Lieut. Gibson, of the Marine Corps; Chief Engr. Farmer, Lieut. Dillingham, Sperry, Manney, Howard, and Parker, and Prof. Todd and Fay. Annapolis was represented by Miss Pinkney, Miss Beck, the Misses Claude, Miss Shafter, the Misses Stockett, Miss Howard, Miss Schuwar, Messrs. F. H. Stockett, Jr., George H. Shafter, R. S. Worthington, James T. Briscoe, Jr., George W. Wilcox, and others.

Passed Asst. Engr. R. W. Milligan is visiting his family, who reside in Annapolis.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Folger has been ordered to Wilmington, Del., on temporary duty connected with ordnance, and when it is completed is ordered to return to his command of the naval experimental battery, opposite Annapolis.

Naval Cadet O. H. Matthews, class of '81, has reported at the Naval Academy for final examination.

RELIEF OF LIEUTENANT GREELY.

The following memorandum accompanies the report of the Secretary of War:

The Secretaries of War and the Navy have decided that it is not practicable to send another expedition to the relief of Lieutenant Greely this year. They have consulted those persons of Arctic experience who are recognized as the best authorities, and who are near enough to be reached, and have received letters from some who are more distant. These consultations lead to the conviction that little can be accomplished after October 20, when there are but few hours of daylight in that region. It is doubtful if any vessel could reach Upernivik before that date on account of the ice, the rapidly shortening days, and the increasing cold. The danger of wrecking a new relief party in its attempt to reach this place is far greater than should be incurred for the chance of rendering any aid to Greely. From Upernivik no aid could be given except by sledging, and this is regarded as totally impracticable. The short marches and the long halts, compelled by the darkness, would force the sledging parties to consume so much food while accomplishing brief daily journeys that they could afford no succor to Greely, and having no depots on the way to draw on they would soon be compelled to fall back to avoid starvation. Some have suggested sending a vessel to Cape York, but no one advises that it can be reached without imminent peril to the vessel and all on board; and from that point, if attained, the impossibility of sledging is again encountered. The distance from Littleton Island to Cape York is about 225 miles, and to Upernivik 550, and to Disco 800.

Lieut. Greely's case is considered by no means hopeless. He has the advantage of daylight in which to move if he left his station, as ordered, no later than Sept. 1. The days which would be lost in outfitting a vessel and in the voyage to Greenland will be utilized by him. Arriving at Cape Sabine not far from Sept. 15, perhaps earlier, he will learn of Garlington's disaster, and determine on his plans for the winter. If he attempts to move south upon the Danish settlements, he has 740 rations at Cape Sabine, 240 more on an island in its vicinity west of Brevoort Island, and 240 at Littleton Island—sufficient without retrenchment for forty-eight days for his command. But he may choose to regain Lady Franklin Bay, over a distance of about 250 miles. There he had more than a year's supply of the best assorted food, including breadstuffs, canned meats, fruits, vegetables, chocolate, coffee, milk, preserves, sauces, and also lights, fuel, and shelter. For his journey northward he would have at Cape Sabine and on the island west of Brevoort some thirty-nine days' food at starting, and on his road depots at reasonable distances which he will not have emptied on his way down to Cape Sabine. Of these depots there were at Cape Hawks over two months' supplies, ten days' at Cape Collinsow, and ten at Carl Ritter Bay. From one to another of these he can travel comparatively light, sure to find plenty on his return to Lady Franklin Bay. He cannot fail to find that the most earnest efforts will be made to relieve him next year, and plans will at once be prepared to put on foot an expedition which shall meet all the wishes of the most anxious friends of the party.

September 19, 1883.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The revenue cutter *Cofax* has been undergoing various repairs at Wilmington, N. C., preparatory to winter cruising. She has been freshly painted and her machinery overhauled. 2d Asst. Engr. Wm. Robinson has been assigned to duty on the *Cofax*, and 2d Lieut. John U. Rhodes detached and ordered to the revenue cutter *Dexter* at Newport, R. I. Lt. Rhodes served nearly eight years at Wilmington, having exchanged stations with his relief, when detached, some years ago. 2d Asst. Engr. Eugene P. Webber, temporarily attached to the *Cofax*, has been assigned to the command of the launch *Discover* at Savannah, Ga.

Mr. E. J. Noonan, recently appointed 2d assistant engineer in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, was at the time of his appointment an assistant engineer of the State, War, and Navy Department building, under Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder, and proved himself a valuable assistant. He has been assigned to the revenue steamer *McCullough*.

Advices received at Ottawa, from British Columbia, point to the probability of early trouble with the Indians in that province. Owing to the absence of a British man-of-war the United States Revenue Cutter *Wolcott* rendered assistance last February in quieting disturbance, and until recently it was thought that an amicable settlement of the difficulties had been arrived at and quiet restored.

SPECIALISTS IN THE NAVY.

"Commodore Luce is a remarkable man," said a naval officer in speaking with a *Tribune* reporter recently. "His work on seamanship is received as a standard work everywhere. He has devoted himself heart and soul to the establishment and perfecting of training systems for the Navy, and has written some very pretty poetry. There is his little love-song:

'Lend your ear and I will tell you
What the breezes say.'

Just imagine this scientific, weather-beaten old commodore, an authority on the most complicated questions of navigation and seamanship, writing a love-song. This song has been set to music by a Boston composer and I have often heard it sung.

"Then there is Admiral Shufeldt. Shufeldt is a diplomat born if there ever was one. There is nothing he is more at home in than making treaties and extending the diplomatic relations of the United States. He went on a three years' voyage around the world in the *Ticonderoga*, you will remember, and carried the American flag where it had never moved before. He did an immense amount of good, especially in the far East and on the eastern coast of Africa. He had a way of ingratiating himself with the 'Kings barbaric' of those countries that was wonderful. There's his Korean treaty, and all that sort of thing. He's one of those men who can get up at a dinner and make a first-rate speech, and can discuss matters of state and politics with men who have devoted their lives to such matters. He divides with Commodore Luce the honor of being the author of the present training system.

"Commodore Gibson is one of the most accomplished literary men in the service. He writes poetry that is of high order. He sometimes shoots over the head of us poor sailor men, but we always know it is good poetry even if we are not quite sure what he is talking about. One beautiful poem of his, which was published in *Harper's Monthly*, has for its theme the story of Pluto and Proserpine.

"Among the officers of the Navy who have a speciality—'sharps,' we call them—is Comdr. John R. Bartlett. He was for two or three years in command of the coast survey steamer *Blake*, and made a vast number of deep-sea soundings. He investigated the sea weed of the Gulf Stream, and collected a great deal of most valuable scientific data. What he doesn't know about sea-weeds, currents, and the bottom of the ocean isn't worth knowing.

"And so on down through the list of officers of the Navy there is scarcely one of those who have reached as high as the grade of a lieutenant who has not some speciality. One is a mechanic, another an electrician, a third an artillery 'sharp,' a fourth a torpedo expert, and so on. Whether it is the invention of an electric clock, the exploration of the North Pole or the interior of Africa, the writing of a sonnet or the casting of a gun, there are officers of the Navy who can do the job. With all this the officers of the American Navy have achieved and maintained a splendid reputation in their ability in what is distinctly naval work."

THE FLAGSHIP LANCASTER.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17, 1883.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YESTERDAY Captain Gherardi turned over the command of this ship to his successor and left it to the great regret of every one on board. For twenty-seven months he has given daily proofs of his ability as an officer and his rare worth as a man. It must be remembered that for eighteen months of the cruise his task in maintaining discipline and content was no easy one. How well he succeeded in the first may be seen in the report of the last and very recent official inspection of the vessel by the Commander-in-Chief, which testifies in flattering terms to her excellent condition and high state of efficiency.

That Captain Gherardi has endeared himself to those who were under his command is evidenced by the facts that each of the officers' messes, (wardroom and storeroom) sent his wife a handsome Christmas present as a memento of the pleasant relations that have always marked this cruise; that, on his departure the side was tended by his oldest officers as side boys; that he was landed in a double banked cutter pulled by officers of all grades and corps; that the ship's company, besides having sent him a verbal expression of their regret at his detachment, could not be restrained, but ran up the rigging and gave him three hearty cheers, and that later again a large body of officers, all that could be spared from their duty, followed him to the station to wish him god-speed on his journey.

Seldom has a man had harder work to do and never has a man left a more honorable record.

You will, I know, Mr. Editor, congratulate the officers and men upon having in Captain Potter a worthy successor to Captain Gherardi.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

S. 341, Mr. Grooms. *Be it enacted, etc.* That all engineer officers graduated from the Naval Academy shall take rank with all line officers graduated from the Naval Academy, according to the time of graduation; and that all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. [Accompanying this bill is a memorial, signed by Assistant Engineers C. G. Kleckner, A. de Ruiz and others, urging the passage of the bill. "As the same now stands," the memorial states, "those engineer officers who graduated in two years take rank after the class of line officers who graduated two years later. 'The bill is intended,' it continues, 'to affect those engineer officers who graduated in two years, and not those who graduated in four years, under a later enactment of Congress; and it will not affect the pay of any officer. The line officers who graduated in 1875 are now junior lieutenants, while the engineer officers who graduated at the same time rank with ensigns, one grade lower.'"]

S. 345, Mr. Pendleton. To appoint Wm. E. Waters, Justus M. Brown, Van Buren Hubbard, John Brooke, Wm. H. Gardner, Harvey E. Brown, Charles Smart, Passmore Middleton, Henry McElderry, Wm. S. Tremaine, Daniel G. Caldwell, Edwin Bentley, and Henry Lippincott, of the Medical Department of the Army, to the rank and place in said department, to which they are entitled, and which they would have held had the law of promotion according to seniority, under the Act of March 3, 1857, and the regulations been carried out, to take the position on the Army Register in the order above named, next after John W. Williams. Provided that no other officer shall, by this act, be reduced in rank, nor shall anything in this act be construed so as to permanently increase the number of surgeons with the rank of major.

S. 363, Mr. Cockrell. To pay Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Volium, U. S. N., for property lost by the wreck of the brig *Fawn*, on the 21st of November, 1856.

S. 365, Mr. Cockrell. That the joint resolution approved July 11, 1870, entitled "Joint resolutions amendatory of joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army," approved July 26, 1866, is hereby so amended and shall be so construed that in all cases arising under the same any person who was duly appointed and commissioned whether his commission was actually received by him or not shall be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named from the date when his commission was actually issued by competent authority, and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at such date; *Provided*, That at the date of his commission he was actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was so commissioned, or, if not so performing such duties, then from such time after the date of his commission as he may have actually entered upon such duties; *And provided further*, That any person held as prisoner of war or who may have been in hospital by reason of wounds or disability received in the service in the line of duty at the date of his commission shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as if actually performing the duties of the grade to which he was commissioned and actually mustered at such date; *And provided further*, That this resolution and the resolution so amended shall not be construed to apply to any cases in which, under the laws and Army regulations existing at the time, there could have been no legal muster into the service at the date of his commission.

S. 370, Mr. Cockrell. To pay to officers of the Army during the late war the pay and allowances of the rank of their commission from the date when it shall appear that such officers entered upon the performance of the duties of the rank of the commission, notwithstanding that they were not mustered in until a later day.

S. 403, Mr. Hawley. To build a fireproof building in the City of Washington, to contain the records, library and museum of the Army medical museum.

S. 407, Mr. George. To permit the erection of a statue of Garibaldi in the Cemetery at Vicksburg.

S. 409, Mr. Lapham. *Be it enacted, etc.* That that part of the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, limiting the number of the graduates of Naval Academy to be retained in each year shall not apply to those classes who had completed the four years course at the Naval Academy prior to the passage of said act. And those members of the class '81, who have been honorably discharged under the provisions of the aforesaid act may return to the service, and take their places in the Naval Register in the same manner as if said part of such act had not been passed.

S. 439, Mr. Mitchell. To reimburse George A. Jaeger, late Lieut. of the 12th Infantry, for effect lost by the burning of his quarters at Camp Halleck, Nevada, Oct. 17, 1874.

S. 457, Mr. Butler. To promote Thomas G. Corbin, now Captain on retired list of Navy, to the position of Rear Admiral to take rank next after Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, being the rank and position to which said Corbin would have been entitled if he had been retained upon the active list, and promoted according to seniority.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's very sensible and conservative
message has been so generally published by the daily
papers that it is unnecessary for us to occupy space
with it. We remember no similar document which
has been received with more general favor. Even the
critical New York Sun has no fault to find, and urges
its readers to read every word of it. The President
suggests that "Congress create a Commission to con-
sider the general question of our rights in the fisheries,
and the means of opening to our citizens, under just
and enduring conditions, the richly stocked fishing
waters and sealing grounds of British North America."

Of our relations with Spain he says: "The prox-
imity of Cuba to the United States and the peculiar
methods of administration which there prevail neces-
sitate constant discussion and appeal on our part from
the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to
say that the just protests of this Government have not
as yet produced satisfactory results." Claims to a large
amount have been presented to the Spanish Govern-
ment, and the President says: "As the action of the
colonial authorities, which has given rise to these
claims, was admittedly illegal, full reparation for the
injury sustained by our citizens should be no
longer delayed. The case of the *Masonic* has
not yet reached a settlement. The Manila court has
found that the proceedings of which this Government
has complained were unauthorized, and it is hoped that
the Government of Spain will not withhold the speedy
reparation which its sense of justice should impel it to
offer for the unusual severity and unjust action of its
subordinate colonial officers in the case of this vessel." Further on the message asks for authority to apply to
Spanish vessels and cargoes from Cuba and Puerto Rico
the same rules of treatment and scale of penalties for
technical faults which are applied to our vessels and
cargoes in the Antilles. A resort to that course might
not be barren of good results.

"The Helvetian Confederation has proposed the in-
auguration of a class of international treaties for the
referent to arbitration of grave questions between
nations. This Government has assented to the pro-
posed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland.

"There have been instances of harsh enforcement
of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico,
and of denial of the diplomatic resort for their protec-
tion. The initial step towards a better understanding
has been taken in the negotiation by the Commission
authorized by Congress of a treaty which is still before
the Senate awaiting its approval. The provisions for
the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in
pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for an-
other year. The operations of the forces of both Gov-
ernments against these savages have been successful,
and several of their most dangerous bands have been
captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United
States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common
cause. The Convention for the resurvey of the bound-
ary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific having been
ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnaissance
therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with
Congress to make provision for completing the survey
and relocating the boundary monuments."

"The contest between Bolivia, Chili, and Peru has
passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of
negotiation in which the counsels of this Government
have been exercised. The demands of Chili for abso-
lute cession of territory have been maintained and oc-
cupied by the party of General Iglesias to the extent
of concluding a treaty of peace with the Government of
Chili in general conformity with the terms of the pro-
tocol signed in May last between the Chilean commander
and General Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of
this treaty, General Iglesias has been formally recog-
nized by Chili as President of Peru, and his Govern-
ment installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by
the Chileans. A call has been issued by General Igle-
sias for a representative Assembly to be elected on the
13th of January, and to meet at Lima on the 1st of
March next. Meanwhile the provisional Government
of General Iglesias has applied for recognition to the
principal powers of America and Europe. When the
will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested I shall
not hesitate to recognize the Government approved by
them."

These are the only suggestions of possible complica-
tions with foreign powers which are suggested by the
usual review of foreign relations. Of our Army and
Navy the President says:

From the report of the Secretary of War it will be
seen that in only a single instance has there been any
disturbance of the quiet condition of our Indian tribes.
A raid from Mexico into Arizona was made in March
last by a small party of Indians, which was pursued by
General Crook into the mountain regions from which it
had come. It is confidently hoped that serious out-
breaks will not again occur, and that the Indian tribes
which have for so many years disturbed the West will
hereafter remain in peaceful submission.

I again call your attention to the present condition of
our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large
cities, whose wealth and importance to the country
would in time of war, invite attack from modern
armed ships, against which our existing defensive
works could give no adequate protection. These works
were built before the introduction of modern heavy
rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not
put in an efficient condition we may easily be subjected
to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to
ourselves. As germane to this subject, I call your at-
tention to the importance of perfecting our submarine
torpedo defences. The Board authorized by the last
Congress to report upon the method which should be
adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance
adapted to modern warfare has visited the principal
iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It
is hoped that its report will soon be made and that Con-
gress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable fa-
cilities and plant for the manufacture of such guns as
are now imperatively needed.

On several occasions during the past year officers of
the Army have, at the request of the State authorities,
visited their militia encampments for inspection of the
troops. From the reports of these officers I am in-
duced to believe that the encouragement of the State
militia organizations by the National Government
would be followed by very gratifying results, and
would afford it, in sudden emergencies, the aid of a
large body of volunteers, educated in the performance
of military duties.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that under the
authority of the acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883,
the work of strengthening our Navy by the construc-
tion of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun.
Three cruisers are in process of construction—the
Chicago of 4,500 tons displacement, and the *Boston*
and *Atlanta*, each of 2,500 tons. They are to be built
of steel, with the tensile strength and ductility pre-
scribed by law, and in the combination of speed, en-
durance and armament are expected to compare favor-
ably with the best unarmored war vessels of other na-
tions.

A fourth vessel, the *Dolphin*, is to be constructed
of similar material, and is intended to serve as a fleet des-
patch boat. The double turreted monitors *Puritan*,
Amphitrite and *Terror* have been launched on the Del-
aware River, and a contract has been made for the
supply of their machinery. A similar monitor, the
Monadnock, has been launched in California.

The Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary recom-

mend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gunboats, and also of three additional steel vessels like the *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Dolphin*. As an important measure of national defence the Secretary urges also the immediate creation of an interior coast line of waterways across the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida, to Hampton Roads, between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, and through Cape Cod.

I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the Navy. The condition of the public Treasury, as I have already intimated, make the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of the service in a state of efficiency.

It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a Navy able to cope with that of other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest, and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption. But that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defence of our harbors, the protection of our commercial interests, and the maintenance of our national honor, is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withhold his assent.

MACHINE GUNS.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, No. CXLI, contains the paper on Machine Guns by Captain Lord Charles W. D. Beresford, R. N., which was read before the Institute on the 15th of June last. His chief purpose seems to be to show the necessity of providing shell machine guns for the British Navy, which thus far is not provided with a single one, its equipment in hand or contracted for, consisting of 565 Nordenfolt machine guns of 1 inch calibre, throwing a solid steel bullet, 142 Gatlings and 350 Gardiner machine guns, 45 in. rifle calibre, throwing lead bullets. In all classes of vessels the French are better gunned, as not only have they the enormous advantage of breech-loaders, but their guns are vastly superior to the English in penetration and rapidity of fire per weight of gun, while to add to the advantages named the French have mounted their fleet between 600 and 700 Hotchkiss machine guns throwing 1 lb. shell at the rate of fifteen to twenty a minute. Most of these guns were mounted in position in their fleet before the English had any sort of machine gun whatever, and some were bought as far back as 1875 or three years before the English had any. It is needless, says Captain Beresford, "to point out the superiority that a machine-gun throwing shells would have over the machine-gun which only throws bullets, excepting in the case of resisting torpedo-boat attack, when the bullet-gun is better. The proportion of machine-guns between the two Fleets in another two years may be about two to one in favor of the French, if the present relative rate of progress is kept up, as they determined two years ago to double the complement of Hotchkiss shell-guns to each of their ships. All the French small craft have two or more machine shell-guns, whereas the English small craft last year had no machine-guns of any description whatever. The French small craft are, however, so vastly superior to ours in fighting capabilities that there could be no doubt as to which would win an action if two ships of similar tonnage were engaged.

The rain of machine gun shells, as he further shows, will do more to demoralize a ship's company than a few heavy shot or shell striking, passing through, or shrieking over a ship. The French, also, go upon the principle of exposing their machine guns with a view to getting an all-round and continuous fire, whereas the English prefer protecting the men and guns, and consequently the guns will only bear on a certain small arc. The French give it as their opinion, founded upon actual practice, that the proportion of hits between a barrette and a broadside ship, coming into range, passing at 60 yards, and going on out of range, is 3 to 1 in favor of the barrette. Captain Beresford advocates a 3 lb. shell gun, and gives it as his opinion that the gun should be a single-barrelled gun, so as to be light and easily moved and shifted as wanted; it should have as far as is possible an all round fire, with perhaps an umbrella shaped screen over the men, to keep bullets and shell splinters clear of them, and from under which they can see the enemy from any point of the compass. Men that are hidden won't fight; they must see what is going on to work well, and more particularly with these guns, if they are to be thoroughly effective. Lastly, it is imperative that the man who sights the gun should be able to fire it, as the eye and hand must work together. The 3 lb. shell gun is the best sized machine shell gun, as it does not recoil even when on its landing carriage, and it has better penetration than the 2½ pr., and equally good penetration with the 4 pr. tried at Portsmouth, with lower initial velocity, both of which guns are considerably heavier. It penetrated at the Portsmouth trials 3½ inch iron at 300 yards, and can therefore be relied upon to penetrate unarmored vessels, gun ports, etc., at any angle or range for which it is likely to be required.

The French have given orders to rapidly increase the complement of Hotchkiss shell guns they possess, as they find they are not suitable against torpedo boat attack unless used in large numbers, although they are at the same time trying heavier shell guns of other patterns.

Captain Beresford describes the new Gatling system of feeding as perfect, while he thinks the revolving system and its weight objectionable. He states that the Gatlings have been very serviceable to the British Navy. At Alexandria they "came in very usefully for the landing, clearing the town of riot, and restoring order. It was openly stated by Arabi's officers and men that nothing would induce them to face machines that 'pumped lead,' which referred to the Gatling, with which Captain Fisher held the lines with 370 men during four anxious days and nights. Such was the terror inspired by these guns when used for clearing the streets, that although there was an army of over 9,000 men within a short distance, they would not face the small party of 370 men, who held the lines with the Gatling guns."

COOKE'S CAVALRY TACTICS.

THE "Cavalry Tactics, by P. St. Geo. Cooke, A.M., Brigadier and Brevet Major General, U. S. A.," just published by D. Van Nostrand, invites us to a criticism which it is not possible to give fully without a practical test on the parade ground, such as is impossible to a New York editor. The high reputation of the author certainly entitles it to be received with the greatest consideration and the most careful study by every officer interested in the subject. A writer of tactics is subject to the temptation, which General Cooke seems to have successfully resisted, to multiply ingenious evolutions, effective on the drill ground but useless in war. Our present system of cavalry tactics has two drills of the battalion and of the regiment, covering 125 pages; General Cooke's system gives but 65 pages to the regiment, and so many, perhaps, because it is in fact a drill of a small brigade in two lines. For a reduced regiment, or for any number of troops present in a single line, there is found a complete system of commands and movements, in the lieutenant colonel's commands too, and the movements of the first line. The "column of divisions" which is found in Upton's infantry tactics, but has been eliminated from the cavalry tactics, is restored by Cooke. It is an admirable column of attack for the regiment, and into it the habitual double column is developed with instantaneous completeness. The right or left in front, which is prolific in misunderstandings, is entirely omitted, and a double column, which can march on ordinary roads, is provided for. This lessens by one-half the time of deploying to the front, giving, at the same time, the great advantage of a second line at supporting distance, and ready by a wheel of fours for a support of action to right or left.

All ployments and deployments are by invariable rule as to relative positions by troops, thus avoiding doubts and mistakes of commands, while securing sufficient variation of movements to meet exigencies. The signal calls for field service are reduced from the 75 in Upton to 44 in all. Setting up exercises are omitted, also the balance step, side step, and the platoon drill. The formations of the regiment in lines and in lines of column are excellent. A formation in mass is introduced. The disposition in echelons, so valuable in war, is thoroughly discussed. The skirmish drill is, we think, an improvement on Upton.

Taking Cooke's tactics as a whole, we think that most cavalry officers will agree with the opinion General Merritt expresses in a letter accompanying the volume in which he says: "I heartily commend it for use in the Army, as containing valuable changes in the interests of rapidity of manoeuvre and celerity of formation, which are so important for the effective action of cavalry under the changed conditions for its use in modern warfare." Gen. Cooke's formations without halting are in keeping with the character of the arm; and incidentally they relieve the beginner of some complicated study, as does also the omission of the platoons and double company columns, which omissions reduce the volume no less than 64 pages. As the tactics are to be used by volunteers, beginning a war, it is important that the new troops should not be discouraged by a martinet system of useless details, or by any useless drill.

This work avoids, always, long commands, and uselessly repeated commands, assuming that officers and men know something, and that the horses anticipate some now in use. It does not cramp the minds of young officers by setting before them as their last accomplishment, the memorizing and repeating without mistake all the commands of a show drill, and the idea of such a drill is discouraged. Officers are left some discretion, and

invited to look upon the exercises as merely the first steps toward real service.

The present tactics omit two points to which General Cooke has given much study and practice, viz.: Target practice, at all gaits, with revolver, at a post 8 feet high, and a system of short picket—for campaign.

Every officer should certainly furnish himself with a volume of Cooke's Tactics and give it the careful study it deserves.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and a party, including Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Foster, Lieut. Barber, A. D. C., and Mr. Oliver Russell, a brother of Mrs. Hancock, started in a private car on Monday evening, from Jersey City, on a tour to the West and Northwest, to last for seven or eight weeks. Amongst the points to be visited are Salt Lake, Camp Douglas, San Francisco and vicinity (where the General will meet a host of old friends and possibly a few comrades of many years ago), San Antonio and St. Louis. It is hoped that the trip may result in his complete restoration to health, and we wish him a pleasant tour and a safe return to Governor's Island at the expiration of his two months' leave.

We are indebted to Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, U. S. A., of General Miles's staff, for a copy of a sketch which we reproduce here and which appeared originally in *La Nature*. It represents a group of French soldiers as they appeared when resting on their marches in Algeria, where they were obliged to stop on marshy land and had nothing upon which to rest. The soldiers seated themselves each on the knees of the one behind him, and were arranged in a circle, so that there was no end man, as there is in the negro minstrels. Some of our readers may be disposed to try this method of taking a rest, and we give this sketch for their benefit. It is a practical exemplification of the principle of mutual aid which may be of service at some time.



DURING the visit of Major-General Hancock to the West, General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., will conduct the affairs of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS M. BROWN, of Indiana, proposes war against the Paymaster's Department of the Army this year. He says the corps is entirely too large for the demands of the service. He considers that one-fourth of the present force could perform all the duties required of this department. It is his intention to urge the passage of a bill making a reduction in the force to the number proposed in the rider to the Appropriation bill of last year.

AN Army officer asks: "Will you not lend your voice to the abolishment of that most beastly and uncomfortable arrangement—the Army helmet? Verily, from the headache one gets wearing it on drills—particularly mounted ones—it well deserves the name of hell met. Any surgeon will report against its use, and all commanders avoid wearing it. Let us have the soft felt hat of ante bellum days. Stir the matter up."

A BOARD of Naval officers, consisting of Captains George E. Belknap and E. O. Matthews, Lieutenant Commander T. F. Jewell, and Lieutenants Washburn Maynard and A. R. Couden, was appointed on Monday to make an investigation and test of the torpedoes adapted to naval warfare, under the provisions of Congress making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase and manufacture of such torpedoes. Congress provided that no part of the money should be expended for this purpose except upon the report of a board approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The board will fix upon some point where they will receive the torpedoes of any one wishing to have them adopted in the Navy, and will make the required experiments and tests.

Various torpedo companies are getting their inventions ready, and several are having their torpedoes made at the Washington Navy-yard, where splendid

facilities are afforded. An interesting experiment was made there on Monday with a 100-pound Weeks rocket torpedo. The instrument is a six-inch tin case, with guide rods, and was fired by ignition along the surface of the water from the side of the United States tug *Rescue*. The test was witnessed by the inventor and an ordnance officer. A number of the Weeks patent rocket torpedoes are being made in the ordnance department of the yard. They are driven with a pressure of sixty tons, and are skyrockets on an immense scale. Commander Howell is having a torpedo made there which is said to possess some novel and very formidable features. His invention will be brought before the board just appointed.

The Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives last year gave considerable attention to torpedo invention. The Weeks torpedo was considered the more formidable of any invention examined by them, and when the Naval Appropriation bill was first introduced in the House it contained an appropriation of \$100,000 for the invention. This was regarded by some members of the House as in the nature of a job, and before the bill passed the Weeks torpedo was stricken out, and the provision amended to read as above stated.

THE retirement, December 1, of General F. D. Dent, Colonel of the 3d U. S. Artillery, has caused the following promotions in the artillery arm: Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Gibson, of the 2d, to Colonel of the 3d; Major L. L. Langdon, of the 2d, to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d; Captain C. B. Throckmorton, of the 4th, to Major of the 2d; 1st Lieutenant G. G. Greenough, of the 4th, to a Captaincy in place of Major Throckmorton, and 2d Lieutenant J. M. Jones, of the 4th, to a 1st Lieutenantcy. The changes of station incident to these promotions are as follows: General H. G. Gibson, as soon as his health will permit, will go from Fort McHenry, Md., to St. Augustine, Fla.; Colonel Langdon from Washington Barracks to Fort McHenry, and Major Throckmorton from Fort Adams to Washington Barracks. The promotion of Major Throckmorton leaves the command of Light Battery B, at Fort Adams, R. I., to Captain Greenough, but as he is the junior captain, it will probably go to one of the senior captains. Captain Egan, at Fort Adams, we mentioned last week, and, if so, Captain Greenough will go from Fort Adams to Fort Warren.

THE reputation of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., of New York City, continues to increase throughout the United States, and in mining operations by sea and land these rock drills, submarine drilling apparatus, blasting batteries, fuses, etc., are in constant and extensive use. In addition to private patrons, the U. S. Government has largely dealt with them, and amongst those who have certified to the excellence of their drills, etc., are General John Newton, U. S. A., in charge of the works at Hell Gate, N. Y., the late Colonel F. V. Farquhar, U. S. A., of the Light House Board, Major A. Mackenzie, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, in charge of the Submarine Works at Rock Island, Majors Robert and Stickney and Captains Overman and Mercur, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and others.

THE trials with the multicharge gun have been brought to a close for the present by the discovery at the thirty-third round that the steel tube was cracked near the muzzle, the crack extending along the bottom of the bore, through the hole drilled for the muzzle pressure gauge to within 15 inches of the pocket nearest the muzzle. Whether or not it extends to the thickness of the tube is not yet determined. It is proposed to continue the trials after inserting a new tube or shrinking a wrought iron band over the muzzle. With 94 lbs. of powder and shot weighing 153 lbs., 1585 feet muzzle velocity has been obtained, or 2631 foot tons of energy with 20,000 lb. pressure per square inch. With 100 lb. pressure and a 110 lb. shot the velocity was 1935 feet; muzzle pressure 28,220; energy 2855 tons.

FRIEDRICH VON DER GOLTZ: "Army officers, in order to represent in society a chivalry of mind, manners and virtues as well as of the sword, should be scientifically prepared, so that the heart, soul and character should be influenced and that pride of culture should not prevail."

A GENERAL Meeting of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. will be held at Governor's Island, Thursday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M., when a paper entitled "The Military Service Institution: What it is Doing—What it may Do," will be read by General Alex. S. Webb, President Coll. City of N. Y. The paper is of local interest, especially to the National Guard.

THE Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company (and) the Winchester Repeating Arms

Company have, it is reported, united their interests as manufacturers of cartridges.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1887, in all \$283,125,305, which is \$22,323,282 less than the aggregate of appropriations for the present fiscal year, and \$57,154,857 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, aggregated \$305,448,587, the estimates on which those appropriations were based calling for \$340,280,162. The estimates submitted are divided as follows:

Civil establishment.....	\$22,045,663
Foreign intercourse.....	1,569,601
Military establishment.....	27,196,152
Naval establishment.....	22,747,751
Indian affairs.....	8,466,810
Pensions.....	40,000,000
Public works.....	17,760,214
Postal service.....	2,958,111
Miscellaneous.....	25,293,965
Permanent annual appropriations.....	115,147,037

The appropriations for pensions for the present year amounted to \$86,576,287; for foreign intercourse to \$2,178,984, and the permanent annual appropriations to \$117,529,521. The estimates which show an increase over the amounts appropriated last year are as follows:

Civil establishment.....	\$547,216
Military establishment.....	1,615,055
Naval establishment.....	6,767,814
Indian affairs.....	2,427,423
Public works.....	11,789,363
Postal service.....	2,942,087
Miscellaneous.....	1,162,917

The increase in the estimates for the naval establishment is due to provisions for completing the steel cruisers, the monitors, and a dispatch boat. The increase in the estimates for public works is owing principally to an item of \$8,025,500 for improving rivers and harbors, and to an increase in the estimates for public buildings from \$1,591,300 to \$3,847,967. Other additions are \$211,000 for buildings for the National Museum, and \$586,138 for a new Naval Observatory.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL AUGUSTUS CESAR DODGE, who died recently at Des Moines, Iowa, came of a remarkable family. His grandfather, Israel Dodge, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and was wounded at Brandywine. He was present and witnessed the hauling down of the Napoleonic flag at St. Louis, March 12, 1803, and the hoisting of the American flag, amid the groans and lamentations of the French people, who believed the country was going to the devil under Yankee rule. He died in 1805. His father entered the volunteer militia service in the war of 1812; was commissioned a captain, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and afterward became major-general, by appointment of President Madison, under the State militia system of Missouri. When the Black Hawk war broke out in 1832, he entered the volunteer service, with the rank of colonel, and under that colonelcy fought his way into the Regular Army. By an act of Congress provision was made in 1834 for a battalion of mounted rangers, and he was commissioned its commander, with the rank of major. General Dodge himself served with his father in the Black Hawk war, and in 1832 was elected lieutenant of a company of home volunteers, at Fort Union, for the protection of settlements, and with his father made several expeditions after Black Hawk's bands, who were prowling over the country and giving settlers much trouble. A despatch from Des Moines says: The death of General Dodge takes from Iowa and the nation a remarkable man—one who was closely identified with the early history and development of the great Northwest.

INTELLIGENCE was received early in the week of the death from apoplexy at Fort Halleck, Nev., November 30, of Second Lieutenant Charles Smith, Jr., 8th U. S. Infantry. His family is well known in Washington and his death has caused much grief to a large circle of friends there. Lieut. Smith enlisted in Battery H, 3d Artillery (Capt. Kelly) in 1880 with the earnest purpose of qualifying himself for a commission, which he duly obtained July 26, 1882, being then first sergeant of his Battery. He was assigned to the 8th U. S. Infantry, and continued to serve with that regiment until his death.

He was a son of Charles Smith, now and for many years a clerk in the Adjutant General's office. His remains have been embalmed and are expected in Washington the latter part of the week. Young Smith was born at Ft. Monroe, Va., January 15, 1861, his father at that time being a sergeant in Bat. D, 4th U. S. Artillery. He was a graduate of the High School of Washington, D. C., class of 1879. Generals Drum and Townsend advised him to enlist with the view of his serving two years and then appear before the Examining Board for appointment as second lieutenant. He accordingly enlisted in Capt. J. R. Kelly's Bat. H, 3d U. S. Art., May 15, 1880, was promoted corporal, sergeant, and 1st sergeant of the company. In May, 1882, he appeared before the Examining Board for appointment as 2d Lt. U. S. A., which he passed highly creditably to himself and, to the great satisfaction of his many friends, particularly to that of the Adjutant General of the Army, under whom the father had served many years. He joined his company (Capt. Corlies, C), at Ft. Halleck, Nev., Sept. 20, 1882, and served there and also A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. of the fort until his sudden and unexpected death. Capt. Corlies, one of the strictest officers in the Army, speaks highly in his praise. The 8th Infantry has lost a valuable officer, and the Army also one who, had he lived, would have undoubtedly been one of its brightest ornaments.

HENRY DE WOLFE, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Infantry, died recently at his residence, near Millville, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. On the 8th of March, 1847, he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 9th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st Lieutenant May 6, 1848, and was discharged August 9, 1848, at the conclusion of the Mexican War. He was wounded at Contreras, but managed to take part in the battle of Churubusco. At the end of the armistice between General Scott and Santa Anna, Lieutenant De Wolfe volunteered from the hospital to engage in the desperate conflict at Molino del Rey. Soon after the capture of the City of Mexico he was compelled, on account of his injuries, to return home. His funeral was conducted by the Blackstone Lodge of Masons, to which he belonged. The sword he carried in Mexico and the American flag were placed upon the casket and borne to the grave. Lieutenant De Wolfe survived all his company but four. He leaves a widow and one son.

GENERAL JEREMY F. GILMER, a prominent citizen of Savannah, Ga., died in that city, December 1, 1886. He entered the Military Academy from North Carolina, July 1, 1835; was graduated July 1, 1839, and promoted 2d Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. He served thereafter in many important positions, being present with the Army in Mexico. On the 29th of December, 1845, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and on the 1st of July, 1853, Captain. His last duty was at San Francisco, where he resigned June 29, 1861, and cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. At the time of his death he was president of the Savannah Gas Light Co., and a director of the Georgia Central Railroad. He leaves a large fortune, which he has made since the war. He married a sister of General Alexander, a graduate of West Point, also of the Confederate service, and a prominent railroad man. We believe he was also a brother-in-law of General Lawton, who was a graduate of the Academy and Quartermaster-General of the Confederate Army. General Gilmer was Chief Engineer with Albert Sidney Johnson, and was afterwards called to Richmond as Chief Engineer of the Confederate service. He was subsequently second in command under General Beauregard at Charleston and Savannah.

CAPT. GEORGE B. CARSE, U. S. Army, retired, Brevet Col. of Volunteers, died at Philadelphia, Nov. 29, from nervous prostration, after a week's illness. Col. Carse served with distinction during the war. In 1861, being not then twenty-one, he joined the 40th New York Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. On the 15th of December, 1863, he was mustered out, and on the 25th of January, 1864, was appointed a Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps. At the battle of Chancellorsville he fell with a ball in his leg, and lay on the field all through the night and until the evening of the following day, when he was picked up and sent to the hospital. For his gallantry at Chancellorsville he received the brevet of Major of Volunteers, and subsequently received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In May, 1867, he was appointed a Captain of the 45th U. S. Infantry, and on the 15th of December, 1870, he was placed on the retired list, on account of wounds received in the line of duty. Afterwards he was Private Secretary to Mr. Robeson, then Secretary of the Navy. He was three times elected to the Legislature of New Jersey. Of late years he has not been engaged in any business.

The funeral ceremonies took place on Monday, and were attended by several members of the G. A. R. and others. The Philadelphia papers allege that the deceased officer had for a long time led a very intemperate life, and that his death resulted from his excesses.

News come from Las Vegas, N. M., that Lieutenant Commander Chas. W. Kennedy, U. S. N., died there on Friday, November 30. For some time past he has been on Light-House service, with station at Detroit, and left that city a few weeks ago for Las Vegas, hoping the change of climate would benefit his health. On Thursday, November 29, he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and died the following day. He leaves a widow and three sons. He entered the Navy from Wisconsin in September, 1861, was stationed at the Naval Academy until 1864, and on the *Susquehanna*, of the Brazil Squadron, in 1865 and 1866. Since the war he has been engaged on various responsible duties, and served another tour at the Naval Academy from 1875 to 1878. His commissions bear date as follows: Master, Dec. 1, 1866; Lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and Lieutenant Commander Dec. 18, 1868. He is spoken of as an excellent officer and a genial, cultured gentleman.

DOCTOR G. S. PFEIFFER, a distinguished physician of Camden, N. J., who in early youth served in the navy of Holland, afterwards in the Medical Department of the French service, and in our own Medical Department of Volunteers during the war, died November 29th.

MR. JOHN MICHAEL, for over forty years a prominent and honored citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., died there on Thursday. His daughter is the wife of General W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., who was fortunately present in Buffalo with her father at the time.

MR. LOUIS E. HARGOUS, father of Captain Charles E. Hargous, 5th U. S. Infantry, died at his country seat at Pelham, N. Y., on Friday of this week.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In his annual report Mr. Lincoln gives the following comparative statement of expenditures in his department for three years:

	1882-3.	1883-4.	Estimate. 1884-5.
Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage..	\$2,146,005 10	\$2,248,121 63	\$2,322,078 33
Military Establishment—Army and Military Academy.....	27,830,976 15	24,951,557 50	27,136,152 41
Public works, including river and harbor improvements.....	15,659,337 31	1,925,344 80	11,649,049 62
Miscellaneous objects..	4,154,738 86	2,641,928 07	3,278,926 42
Total.....	\$49,791,055 42	\$31,766,952 03	\$44,386,206 78

The appropriations for the support of the Signal Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, have been found insufficient, and estimates will be submitted to supply the deficiencies.

THE ARMY.

The report of the General of the Army has a special interest in being the last annual report that Gen. Sherman will make. At his own request he has been relieved from the command of the Army, preparatory to his retirement from active service under the act of 1882. He has therefore thought it best to refrain from making any new recommendations in his report, leaving that duty to his successor in the command of the Army, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. He, however, calls attention to and renews a former recommendation that a new organization be adopted for the regiments of infantry so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each, each company having one hundred men; and that in time of peace two of these battalions shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalion may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and be used as a nucleus for recruits. The great advantage of this change, as suggested by the General, is the important one of being able to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them.

During the past year an additional company in each of the regiments of artillery has been mounted and equipped as a light battery, so that there are now in service ten light batteries, stationed in different parts of the United States.

The history of the Army during the past year has been one of almost unbroken quiet, during which the troops have been engaged in no more active duties than those of guarding the Indian reservations, and in keeping themselves prepared for any service upon which they might be called. The only exception to this record occurred in Arizona.

[A brief account of the Apache raid from Mexico is here given.]

The schools for officers (one at Fort Monroe for higher instruction in artillery, and one at Fort Leavenworth for more perfect instruction in matters relating to the cavalry and infantry arms of the service) are reported by the General as being in excellent condition, and as well managed and fulfilling their purpose; and I concur with him in recommending for them support and encouragement. The number of desertions from the Army in the past year was nearly 3,600; only a few less than the extraordinary number of the year before. The most earnest efforts are being made to ascertain, so far as possible, to do away with the causes of desertion. I beg leave to renew the recommendation made last year, that a partial remedy may be found by increasing the pay to what it was in 1865, that is, sixteen dollars per month for a private soldier and a proportionate amount for non-commissioned officers.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy reports that the general tone and discipline of the Corps of Cadets are very good. The total number of cadets present September 1st last was 311.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The full list of officers authorized by law to act as instructors in tactics and military science at colleges throughout the country has been so employed during the past year. The reports show a continuing interest taken by the college authorities and students in this work. The Adjutant General recommends that Congress be asked to authorize the retirement of enlisted men who have served faithfully for not less than thirty-five years with full pay of the grade held by them at the time of their retirement. It is true that the Soldiers' Home near Washington makes provision for most of the cases, but there are others for whom it cannot properly provide. The Adjutant General, in his report, mentions particularly two cases of old soldiers of forty years' service who are incapacitated for further duty, but who cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the shelter of the Soldiers' Home without leaving their wives and children. I concur in his recommendation that some proper provision be made for such cases.

I beg leave to renew my recommendation, made last year, that the laws should be amended so as to permit officers at remote posts to employ enlisted men, upon the approval of the proper department commander, for domestic purposes where servants cannot be obtained. I also renew my recommendation that there be restored the *per diem* allowance to officers serving away from their stations on courts-martial and military boards. Not infrequently an officer is required to perform such duty under circumstances of considerable hardship in the extraordinary expenses incurred by him. The Adjutant General recommends that the law in relation to the settlement by enlisted men of their clothing account be so amended as to require a bimonthly settlement. The reasons given by him for this suggestion in his report show clearly that such a change would be greatly in the interest of economy to the Government, and would at the same time be beneficial to the soldier. The important records of the Adjutant General occupying no less than six rented buildings have, since the last annual report, been transferred to the new State, War, and Navy Department Building, where they are now safe from destruction by fire. A gratifying progress in responding to requests for information in pension and other claims is reported.

The number of unanswered calls on hand October 1, 1883, was..... 45,882
There were received during the year thereafter..... 231,360
Finished during the year..... 255,923
Remaining on hand October 1, 1884..... 21,259

The new regulations for the Home, the most important being those affecting the management and control of the funds and the pensions of inmates, appear to be satisfactory, and have been strictly observed. An appropriation of \$15,000 to be paid in to the Home fund as the price of the ground now used for the purposes of a national cemetery, is recommended. The total receipts by the treasurer of the Home during the year were \$143,035.50, and the cost of maintaining the Home \$139,557.63.

MILITARY PRISON.

There is no change worthy of note in the conduct of

affairs at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth. The Board of Commissioners has made its semi-annual inspections, on each occasion carefully examining into the condition of the prison and inquiring into prisoners' complaints. The number of prisoners on June 30, 1882, was 453; and there were in prison on June 30, 1883, 467. The prison work has continued as usual, with the result of 65,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 30,000 brooms, 4,000 barrack chairs, and a large amount of harness and other articles useful in the Army. I renew my recommendation that the officer in charge of the prison shall be given the local rank and the pay and allowance of a colonel, as a just recognition of the importance and character of the service he renders.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Judge Advocate General reports the number of records of trial by general courts-martial received, revised, and recorded during the year to be 1,935, being an increase of 131 over the previous year; and the number of records of cases tried before garrison and regimental courts-martial received and filed in Judge Advocate offices at department headquarters during the same period, so far as reported, was 3,404. The number of reports and opinions rendered upon courts-martial and miscellaneous questions of law was 1,487, being an increase of 596 over last year. The number of transcripts of proceedings of courts-martial furnished was 511, and the copies of records of courts-martial furnished in conformity with the 114th Article of War numbered 119.

The Secretary sums up the information given in the reports from the various departments already published. We give here the recommendations which accompany his résumé of the business of the year.

QUARTERMASTER'S, COMMISSARY, AND PAY DEPARTMENTS.

The Quartermaster General recommends that a reasonable compensation in addition to their pay be allowed to many officers of the line who are required, from time to time, to perform duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and charged with the disbursements of public money and the care and issue of supplies. This should be the same as that allowed to officers performing similar duties in the Subsistence Department. The enlistment of sergeants to assist these officers in their duties is strongly recommended, and he suggests the enlistment of persons who shall be qualified for this work, men who are clerks of experience in the Quartermaster's Department, and that they be designated quartermaster's sergeants; that at every permanent post garrisoned by not less than two companies a quartermaster's sergeant shall be selected by examination from such of the enlisted men of the line of the Army as are competent clerks, and appointed by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General; also, that the enlisted clerks allowed each post quartermaster shall receive thirty-five cents extra-duty pay per diem where thus employed.

In regard to quartering troops, the necessity for so many very small and scattered military posts is fast diminishing, inasmuch as the Indians are collected on permanent reservations; at the same time the necessity for larger permanent posts near Indian reservations and frontiers is increasing. For these reasons it will add greatly to the economy of maintenance of troops and to their efficiency if they can be assembled at important points in larger and more permanent garrisons. To do this will require special appropriations from Congress; for that reason several important special estimates have been presented, to which attention is respectfully invited.

The important recruiting depot and training school for recruits at Davis' Island, near New York city, needs an immediate appropriation to replace old, dilapidated, and unsuitable buildings; the sum of \$125,000 is needed to begin the work. This work is well known to be a work of pressing national necessity. It has been found that the buildings at Jefferson Barracks, on the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, which are old and have been long used as barracks, have become extremely unhealthy for the recruits collected there and trained for the Army. If that post is to continue in use for that purpose, it is believed that new buildings are required to be constructed upon ground hitherto unused, which should be first thoroughly underdrained and then built upon. It will require \$100,000 to begin the work of rebuilding this post and bringing it into a proper sanitary condition for its continued use as a recruiting depot and training school for young recruits for the Army.

Inconvenience and sometimes hardship results to officers of the Army serving west of the Mississippi River from the operation of the law of June 8, 1878, which compels the officers to purchase fuel for their own use, and the Quartermaster-General therefore recommends that this subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and that the allowance, when on hand at posts, be supplied as was done before the passage of the act referred to.

It is believed that the Army has been well clothed and provided with sufficient equipment, but the working stock to meet emergencies is not sufficient. Improvements in the standard articles are made gradually, from time to time, as the necessities of the service seem to require them.

The Commissary General renews previous recommendations, looking to improvement in the cooking of the food supplied by the Subsistence Department for the Army, and suggests that if provision were made by law for the special enlistment of men as cooks and bakers, the health, comfort, and efficiency of the troops would be materially benefited thereby.

It is very desirable that the proceeds of sales of medical supplies to civilian employees should, if possible, be carried to the current appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army, and the amount become available for replacing the articles sold, which may be accomplished by excepting "sales of medical supplies to civilian employees of the Army" from the provisions of section 3618 of the Revised Statutes, as is the case with "the sale of commissary stores to the officers and enlisted men of the Army."

It is desirable that the issue of trusses shall correspond to the issue of artificial limbs, as was probably the intention of Congress; that is, that a truss shall be furnished to every one who is ruptured in the line of his duty while serving in the Army or Navy.

The use of the library by the medical profession of the country continues to steadily increase. It is believed that this library has now become of such importance and utility and is so widely consulted that it should have the means of placing on its shelves as soon as published every new medical work, great or small, in all languages. To do this, and to supply books required to make its files complete in those subjects with regard to which there is the greatest demand for information, will require an annual appropriation of \$10,000, and estimates for this amount have been submitted. The attention of Congress is again called to the great importance to the Army, to the medical profession, and to the nation, of providing a suitable fire-proof building for the safe deposit of these valuable collections, the destruction of which would be an irreparable loss.

The Paymaster-General urgently recommends the repeal of that part of the act of April 10, 1874, which provides that no officer detailed for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army shall be in any way connected with

the department making the disbursement. It is the opinion of the Paymaster-General that this proviso prevents the use, for purposes of inspection, of officers who, from their intimate acquaintance with the character of the accounts to be inspected, are best qualified to detect any irregularities.

The Paymaster-General again recommends the repeal of the law which forbids payment of mileage to officers for so much of their travel as is over land-grant roads. I concur with him in this recommendation. The provision in question applies only to officers of the Army. Mileage is given to an officer not only to pay the mere cost of transportation, by rail or otherwise, but to cover that expense and his other necessary travelling expenses. Other travelling expenses are just as much over land-grant roads as over other roads; and it is, therefore, recommended that the provision either be repealed, or that over land-grant roads transportation be given, and in addition a reduced rate of mileage to cover incidental expenses.

Attention is also invited to the need of legislation on the subject of paymasters' bonds. I concur with the Paymaster-General in his opinion that the liability of a surety should have some definite limit, and that the remedy which has been enacted in the matter of bonds of collectors of internal revenue and of postmasters should be extended to paymasters. In this connection, it has been brought to my attention that paymasters and other disbursing officers of the Army who are by law required to give large bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to renew such bonds at stated periods, meet with peculiar difficulties in procuring such bonds. Ordinarily, an officer of the Government who is required to give a bond performs his duty in the neighborhood where he is well known, and where it is not difficult for him to procure proper sureties. A disbursing officer of the Army is permanently separated from his home, and in the course of his official life enters upon his duties at many stations where he is an entire stranger to all but his brother officers. The difficulty in procuring satisfactory sureties upon official bonds, and indeed the difficulty of procuring them at all, under such circumstances, is apparent. It would be of great advantage to such officers if they were permitted by law to furnish as security the obligation of some approved guaranty company organized for the purpose of indemnifying employers in this manner. At a small cost to themselves, officers would be saved much repeated embarrassment, and I confidently believe that the security to the Government would be much increased. Doubt is entertained whether, under existing laws, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept as surety any such company, and I have therefore declined to do so. I recommend, however, that the existing laws on this subject be so amended as to authorize the head of a department to accept corporate as well as individual sureties upon official bonds.

ENGINEER BUREAU.

Attention is specially invited to that portion of the report of the Chief of Engineers which refers to the defenses of our sea coast and the frontier. The views of the Engineer Department as to the necessary measures to secure the harbors of the United States from maritime attack have been clearly set forth in former annual reports, especially those for the years 1880 and 1881. While our defense for many years must depend upon the completion of barbettes batteries designed for modern guns and upon our system of torpedoes, the use of armor has not been overlooked, and plans have been prepared for the application of the turret system to some of our most important harbors. Our sea coast, with its great cities and important harbors, is defenseless to-day against the attack of a modern iron-clad, and it is humiliating even to imagine the mortification, loss of life, property, and prestige to which we would be subjected should war come suddenly upon us, as the history of nations shows, may happen at any time. For many years no appropriations have been made for continuing the construction of our forts, and the barbettes batteries, designed for the country's defense, are incomplete and rapidly going to ruin. It appears to be not only a matter of prudence but of absolute necessity that these works, so long delayed, shall at once be commenced and pushed to a speedy completion. Attention is invited to the necessity for electrical rooms and cable galleries for the most important of our sea-coast works. However well developed our torpedo system may be, it will be comparatively useless so long as our instruments for firing submarine mines and our connecting cables are unprotected from the enemy's artillery. There should certainly be no further delay in constructing these comparatively inexpensive, but absolutely necessary, adjuncts to the system of torpedoes.

For information relating to the improvements in progress I beg to refer to the report of the Chief of Engineers, which contains a detailed account of the steps taken to carry out the provisions of law and of the progress and condition of these works.

Attention is called to the failure of any provision for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, to meet the cost of the examinations and surveys required by law to ascertain the depths of water and widths of channels maintained at the South Pass. The amount available for this purpose June 30, 1883, was \$6,043, barely sufficient to continue these examinations and surveys to December 31, 1883.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Great attention has been given by the Ordnance Bureau to carry into effect the appropriation made in the act approved March 3, 1883, for making, converting, and testing rifled cannon. A number of contracts have been made, which are in process of execution. It had first to be considered whether or not gun steel in suitable masses and of the requisite quality could be procured in this country. In order to receive all possible information on this point, a very full circular letter, of which a copy is given in the report of the Chief of Ordnance, was sent to the principal steel works in the United States. The replies received showed that the plant or the experience in this country cannot as yet produce the steel forgings for tubes and jackets for so large a gun as one having an 8-inch calibre. Those required for such guns and for guns of larger calibre have, therefore, been contracted for in England. Smaller steel forgings have been undertaken in Philadelphia, and the tests thus far made of them show that they are fully equal in quality to the best European manufactures. It is not possible to make a satisfactory abridgment of the very interesting information given by the Chief of Ordnance in his report respecting the construction of the various kinds of guns now going on, and for information respecting them reference is made to his report.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1884, a Board, composed of officers of the Army and Navy, was, on the 2d of April, 1883, constituted by the President, to examine and report upon the Navy-yards or arsenals owned by the Government, the best location and is best adapted for the establishment of a Government foundry, or what other method, if any, should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare. This Board first visited the principal iron and steel works in this country, and then went abroad to pursue its investigations among the great steel works and gun factories of Europe. It has recently returned, but its report has not yet been made. It is hoped that it will be able to submit to Congress such a strong and full report, and make such definite recommendations, that Congress will be able to take prompt action towards providing for the great want of the country in suitable facilities and plant for the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Full details of the work of the Weather Bureau will be found in the report of the Chief Signal Officer, the character of which is similar to that explained in previous annual reports. It will be necessary that early provision should be made to fit out another expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party. Their exact situation and condition is only a matter of conjecture. They have had with them at Lady Franklin Bay a supply of food, clothing, and other necessities entirely sufficient to last them until next summer; and there would be no reasonable apprehension for their safety if it were known that they had remained and were now at Lady Franklin Bay. It is possible, however, that inasmuch as the relief expedition of the year 1882 did not succeed in connecting with Lieutenant Greely, he, in pursuance of prearranged plans, late in the summer of this year left Lady Franklin Bay to come southward to the entrance of Smith's Sound, and that, relying upon finding there an abundant supply of the necessities of life, he neglected to burden himself in the southward journey with a greater quantity of provisions and clothing than would be necessary to support his party on the journey. Even in this case his condition would be by no means desperate, for at this point and further north there are supplies, and if they should prove not sufficient to support him and his

party until a vessel can reach him in 1884, it is thought that it would not be impossible for him to retrace his steps and reach the supplies left at Lady Franklin Bay, although such a journey would be disheartening and very difficult, even if his party should be in good condition.

RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The general examination of the records, both Union and Confederate, has been completed. Any further examination that may be necessary will be for such missing links as may be developed in the compilation. The formal reports of military operations made by the Union commanders have all been copied, and those made by the Confederate commanders will be copied by the end of the next fiscal year.

Nine volumes in all have now been published; seven more are in the hands of the Printer nearly completed, and the manuscript of five additional volumes is arranged for printing.

MONUMENT AT YORRETTOWN.

The commission of artists, consisting of Messrs. Hunt, Ward and Van Brunt, who furnished the design which was accepted by the joint congressional committee, having completed its details and prepared specifications, proposals were called for by advertisement of November 27, 1882. The contract was awarded in February, 1883, to the Hallowell Granite Company, of Hallowell, Maine. The quarrying of the stone has been in progress, as also the preparation of the models for the sculptor's work. The monument is to be completed by October, 1884, the execution of the contract being under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

The officer in charge of education in the Army reports that progress has been made in systematizing and rendering more effective the post schools already established, and that there is a deeper interest in the subject than ever before. The average attendance was greater than in the year before. I again recommend legislation authorizing the enlistment of 100 competent instructors, with the rank and pay of company sergeants. The work cannot be done satisfactorily by the detail of enlisted men, as is now necessary. At three of the military posts the officers and enlisted men have themselves hired teachers at a compensation of fifty dollars per month.

THE MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant General shows that in many of the States much attention is being given to the improvement of the Militia. As stated in my last annual report, officers of the Army are sent, whenever requested by the proper State authorities, to be present at Militia encampments to inspect the troops, and to give any assistance in making the encampments successful and profitable to those who take part in them, so far as is possible. Officers were, accordingly, sent during the last year to encampments in nine different States, and the reports of the inspecting officers, given in full by the Adjutant General, are interesting and instructive.

I earnestly recommend that the attention of Congress be invited to the subject of giving substantial encouragement to the formation of volunteer Militia organizations in every State, and the District of Columbia, by liberal appropriations to supply the necessary arms, equipments, tents, ammunition, and other ordnance stores. With our small standing Army, our main dependence for public defence must be on our Militia; and the wisdom of the comparatively small expenditures which would encourage their organization, and their efficiency in drill and discipline seems apparent. In the last Congress a bill on this subject was reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (S. 1506), by which it was contemplated that in lieu of the annual sum of \$200,000 provided by the act of the 23d of April, 1808, the sum of \$600,000 should be annually appropriated, the purposes for which it should be used being more extended than under the provisions of the old act. A careful consideration of this proposed act leads to the belief that its enactment would be a great public benefit and I strongly recommend the passage of such a law.

I believe it to be especially the duty of Congress to make a new enactment respecting the organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia. The act now in force, in its essential parts, is nearly a century old, and is not adapted to the present situation of affairs. It is believed that, under appropriate legislation, an efficient and creditable organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia could be easily effected.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is a document of 42 pages, equivalent to some 20 columns of the JOURNAL. He announces the prospective completion, within the next thirteen months, of the three new steel cruisers, which represent three main types of unarmored war-ships, now universally considered as indispensable components of any fleet suitable for general service upon the high seas. The *Chicago* will have no superior in the world in the combination of speed, endurance and armament. The *Dolphin*, which is expected by August next, is expected to furnish a model from which may be expanded a high-speed commerce destroyer. A history of the events leading to their construction is given. The difficulties in regard to steel have been happily overcome; and the demonstration that such material can be here produced at moderate cost, is, of itself, of great importance in the progress of our mechanical industries.

Contracts for the completion, by July 15, 1885, of the engines and fittings of the four double-turreted monitors have been made and compound armor-plates have been ordered, at \$110 per ton, with which to construct the best modern roller base turrets for the *Miantonomoh*. In view of the large amount of compound steel armor required for the completion of the four other monitors, Congress should in some way encourage its manufacture in this country. The cost of completing the four monitors is estimated by the Naval Advisory Board at \$3,598,382.62. Their completion is earnestly recommended, as they will provide floating harbor defences sufficient for present purposes, and may justify us in postponing the construction of expensive broadside armored ships.

The condition of our fleet makes it necessary that reconstruction should be continued as rapidly as a due regard for economy will admit. The Advisory Board recommends seven additional unarmored steel cruisers, three to be of the types already adopted, two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons displacement, and two gunboats of 750 tons and not more than 9 feet draught, capable of going to sea and also of navigating shallow waters. The estimated cost of the seven vessels is \$4,283,000. The Department concurs in the opinion of the Board that the limit of combined efficiency and economy is reached in the *Chicago*, of 4,500 tons displacement; and while condemning in general the policy of building enormous vessels, costing \$4,000,000 each, in which every other quality is sacrificed to speed, it is ready to submit plans for such a vessel, should Congress deem it necessary. But the immediate object must be at moderate expense to replace our worn-out cruisers with modern constructions fitted for general

service; and, therefore, reconstruction should for the present be continued on the lines already begun. In addition to the seven new vessels, there should be constructed one steel ram, one cruising torpedo boat, and two harbor torpedo boats, as recommended by the first Advisory Board.

The recommendations are in pursuance of a wise plan for that reconstruction of our naval force which is indispensable to the national welfare. Our vessels are insufficient to give training to the officers and seamen, unequal to the present necessities of the Government, and unworthy of a great and prosperous maritime state. The specific plan, which should be adopted, looks to a gradual replacement of the present fleet by modern constructions, the limit of the repair of wooden ships to 20 per cent. of their cost, should be continued in force and provision made for building new cruisers, by an annual outlay extending over a considerable period. Of the annual expenditure of four millions required a third can be saved by abandoning attempts to rebuild the present wooden fleet, and by other wise retrenchments. The standard fixed by the first Advisory Board of 43 vessels at sea and 27 in reserve, 70 in all, being based on the opinion of naval officers, may be taken as a maximum. To arrive at it the Department advises the building annually of at least seven new ships during the next ten years, before the end of which period the country will find itself possessed of a modern steel navy in every way adequate to the maintenance, the safety, and honor of the nation.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The gradual reduction in the number of officers provided for by Congress should be allowed to continue. The reduced numbers are sufficient to provide at all times the full complement of the sea fleet of 43 ships prescribed by the first Advisory Board, except in the case of the engineer officers, where the reduction might be limited to 50. There is now a double superfluity of officers; (1) in the excess of the reduced complement over the demands of the existing fleet, and (2) in the excess of the present list over the reduced complement. The reduction provided by the act should be made at once, as promotion is now delayed and deserving men are compelled to wait for their advancement. It is therefore recommended that a board be appointed, to be composed of nine officers of high rank, to select the number fixed by the act to be retained on the active list, the rest being placed on a supernumerary list, subject to be ordered to service only in time of war.

The immediate creation of this supernumerary list is imperatively demanded if the naval service is to be properly conducted. While the intelligence, correct principles and zeal of the great mass of the naval officers are freely admitted, yet a certain proportion are not fitted for or likely to be ordered to important duty. Their number is not large, but they are an incubus upon the establishment.

The recommendations of one year ago for allowing all promotions to the grade of rear-admiral to be made by selection from the commodores or captains, and for abolishing the grade of commodore by omitting to fill vacancies, are renewed; and a fixed amount of sea-service in each grade is recommended as a condition of promotion.

Certain features of injustice in the arrangement of the Navy list which bear hardly upon particular groups of officers should be remedied. Advancement either in pay or in rank should go on by regular stages and never be unduly delayed. It is therefore recommended that the forty-five highest lieutenants, who have been nearly fourteen years in that grade, be immediately promoted; that the pay of the passed assistant engineers be increased, according to length of service in that grade, and that the grade of junior ensigns be abolished, all graduates of the academy appointed to the line receiving commissions as ensigns. It is further recommended that naval cadets after leaving the academy be called midshipmen, and that legislation be adopted discontinuing the appointment of mates, but applying the provisions of naval retirement to those now in the service.

Congress is earnestly requested not to restore to the Navy officers who have been dismissed for drunkenness or other delinquencies or failures at examination. More demoralization to the service has resulted from such restorations than from all other causes. No officer should be upon the naval list, whom the head of the Department could not order to sea, as commanding or executive officer, without bringing upon himself severe censure in case of the loss of the ship. Yet this has been the status of most dismissed officers who have been restored.

The Secretary recommends that the civilian element in the Navy Department be strengthened by the appointment of an assistant secretary and solicitor from civil life.

The Navy-yard Commission advise a reorganization and concentration of the mechanical departments of yards, so that there shall be but one shop in each for the performance of any one class of work, and that each of the several articles that form a part of the outfit of a ship shall be made in one yard only; that the New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island yards be kept in use as working yards, the Washington yard for the manufacture of standard articles only; that the yards at Pensacola and New London be closed, and that the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia be transferred to the latter site. The Department has accordingly closed these last yards.

Two of the Commission think that the Boston yard should not be used as a construction and repair yard in time of peace, and all agree that the ropewalk and sail-makers' shop should be continued in operation, and the yard kept for use in time of war. Work upon the construction and repair of vessels has therefore been suspended. As to the Portsmouth yard, one member believes that it should be kept open as a sanitary station and for the repair of wooden ships; all agree that no permanent improvement should be made. Repairs of

wooden vessels have been continued for the present, and when the yard ceases to be used as a naval workshop it can wisely be kept for a supply station and arsenal, as the land which it includes would only sell for a small price.

The Commission recommend the completion of the League Island yard on the original basis, and that it be closed until this can be done. As this involves an expenditure of \$60,695,103.50 the Secretary thinks it better to give the yard back to Philadelphia, and if a yard is required on the Delaware secure a proper site of moderate area, meantime the yard has been closed. The Secretary thinks that while the general views of the commission are deserving of consideration, they err in assuming that the United States will maintain a great and powerful navy and will need expensive docks, dockyards and engine shops. "Such has not been our policy. Moderate squadrons, although they should be composed of the best modern ships, can be built and maintained without hastening to make heavy expenditure for dockyards. No charge of favoring private shipbuilding should deter any one from asserting that, until the navy-yard workshops are managed on business principles and without regard to politics, the construction and repair of the new American Navy should be committed to those builders who employ or discharge their foremen and all their artisans according to their skill as mechanics and without caring for their political opinions or votes."

46 vessels have been stricken from the Navy Register and 27 of them sold for \$384,753. The condemned stores and supplies for \$135,000.

THE BUREAU REPORTS.

The reports of the chiefs of the Bureaus attest the intelligence and zeal with which all are laboring for the good management of the Department and the improvement of the service. Criticisms have at times been freely made of the bureau system, which upon consideration seem unfounded. The organization of the Department into bureaus, whose chiefs represent the principal head, as he in turn only executes the orders of the President, is the best that can be devised. Advisory boards are unobjectionable so long as their functions are limited to giving advice or negating injurious action. But attempts to establish a board of admiralty to govern the Navy would destroy unity and vigor of action.

A summary of these reports is given, which covers and much less fully, the ground we have already gone over in the synopsis of the Bureau reports we have already published. The Secretary recommends the sale of 53 acres of the New York Navy-yard; an increase in the number of naval apprentices to 1,000; that the law regulating the purchase of tobacco be repealed, and the Government should aid in providing the means of manufacturing in this country modern high-power cannon, so that we shall not be dependent upon purchases in other countries. In reference to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering, it is stated that it is beyond dispute that methods of naval construction must change with the transition to steel vessels. It is impossible for two independent and equal bureau chiefs to design and construct a modern vessel, one of them the hull and the other the machinery, and bring all together in one perfect ship, without differences of opinion which cannot longer be safely decided by a common superior who does not possess technical skill. The true solution of the conflicts is to unite these two bureaus to a single Bureau of Naval Construction to have for its chief the most competent naval architect that can be found, whether among the officers of the Navy or in civil life.

Appropriation should be made for thirty second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, the new appointees to come from graduates of the Naval Academy. The commanding officer should be given the former rank of brigadier-general.

The Secretary urges his opinion that both cadet and midshipmen and cadet engineers were undergraduates, and that the intention of Congress was plainly to dismiss both. "Although entitled to sympathy in their personal disappointment, they should not be placed for life upon an already overcrowded list. If the claim is persisted in Congress should negative it by a new enactment." The condition of the Naval Academy is reported satisfactorily.

The Secretary advises, as a measure of national defence, the creation of an interior coast line of waterways across the head of the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida to Hampton Roads, between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware, and through Cape Cod. To these should be added a railroad from the mainland of Florida to Key West. The work to secure the combined commercial and military advantages which these avenues would afford should be immediately begun and deliberately and economically prosecuted, and not left to be done hastily and expensively in an emergency.

Coaling stations are asked for at Samana Bay, or some point in Hayti; Curaco; Santa Catharina; the Straits of Magellan; La Union, in Salvador, or Amalpala, in Honduras; Tulleur Bay, in Madagascar; Monrovia, in Liberia; Fernando Po; and in the Nan-how Islands of Corea.

The report renews the recommendation that the Navy should be employed to perform all the work of the National Government upon or in direct connection with the ocean. As an arm of maritime defense the Navy is a national necessity, and although the contingency that will call it into full activity is remote, its officers must always be kept in readiness. In order that they may be kept in readiness, the force must be constantly occupied to the full measure of its capacity; its occupations must be directly in the line of its profession; and they must be carried on under the supervision of that Department which is responsible for its efficiency and discipline.

The accusation that naval officers are attempting to get control of the civil administration is unfounded, because the recommendation is made, not at the instance

or solicitation of officers of the Navy, but upon a careful consideration by the head of the Department of the principles that should govern their employment.

Our naval progress must depend upon the revival of our merchant steam marine. The carrying trade of the world is performed in fast screw steamers, with fixed hours of departure and almost of arrival. The longer we delay the more difficult and expensive will be the work. For this, the assistance of the Government is essential, and should be rendered upon the same principle and method as have been applied to the development of land communication, namely, the payment, upon whatever routes the national interests may require to be established, of such compensation for carrying the mails of the United States as will secure the commencement and continuance of the service. Contracts for terms of years awarded to the lowest bidders, after full public competition, would soon give us a fleet of modern ocean steamships, thereby improving our home industries, extending our foreign trade, elevating the national power and dignity, and forming for any emergency a most important part of our naval force.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The 48th Congress commenced its session at 12 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 3d. The Senate was presided over by Senator Edmunds as President *Pro tempore*. The House was called to order by Clerk McPherson. The election of Hon. John G. Carlisle of Ky., as Speaker following. In the Democratic caucus Mr. Carlisle received 106 votes; Mr. Randall 52 and Mr. Cox 30. In the House the vote was, Carlisle 191; Keifer (Speaker of the last House and candidate of the Republican caucus) 113; Robinson Governor elect of Massachusetts 2; Lacey and Wise 1 each. The Senate adjourned early and a contested election case occupied the rest of the day in the House. Tuesday was occupied in reading the President's Message. The response to the usual communication to the President announcing the organization of the two Houses as related by Mr. Sherman in the Senate varied somewhat from the usual formula. He said the President "requests the committee to inform the two Houses that he sends them the compliments of the season, his congratulations upon their organization, and that he will immediately communicate to them a message in writing."

In the Senate 228 bills and 5 resolutions were introduced on Tuesday, and more followed on Wednesday, when Senator Morrill made a speech on finance. The House adjourned on Wednesday without doing anything, and on Thursday both houses adjourned over until Monday next, to give an opportunity for the selection of the committees in the House and their rearrangement in the Senate. The general impression is that General Rosecrans will be chairman of the House Military Committee, with General Slocum as a member, and Mr. Hewitt chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, though there is a possibility of this position being given to Mr. Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts. Six of the twelve members of last year's Military Committee have failed of an election, the members returned being Bayne, Pa.; Steele, Ind.; Davis, Ill.; Spooner, R. I.; and Martin Maginnis, Mont. Of the Naval Committee the following remain: Harmer, Pa.; Thomas, Ill.; Watson, Pa.; Ketcham, N. J.; Morse, Mass.; and Talbott, Md. Those who failed of re-election, were Harris, of Mass., and Harris, of N. J.; Dezen-dorf, Va.; Robeson, N. J.; and Davidson, Fla.

The Senate Naval Committee is: Cameron, Chairman; Anthony, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones, Vance and Farley, with one vacancy, occasioned by the failure of Mr. Rollins to secure a re-election. Senator Hale is expected to succeed him, and to act as chairman in the absence of Cameron. The Military Committee consists of the following: Logan, Chairman; Cameron, Harrison, Sewell, Hawley, Cockrell, Maxey and Hampton. Mr. Grover was not returned, and a western member is expected to succeed him; probably Manderson, Neb.; or Sabin, Minn.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The Secretary of War transmitted the following documents to the Senate on Thursday:

Report from Capt. B. P. Hughes, 3d Infantry, respecting the boundary line of Fort Mifflin Reservation.
Petition of W. F. Hogarty, 2d Lieutenant U. S. A., praying that in consideration of his having an arm torn off at the shoulder by a cannon ball at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., he be allowed the full rank of captain of that arm of the service in which his wounds and injuries were received. Accompanying the petition is a letter from Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Infantry, commendatory of Lieut. Hogarty's military service; also a letter from Lt. Burnett recommending that all retired officers of the Army be given such appropriate employment as they may be able to perform.

Petition signed by nearly every enlisted man in the service praying that Congress pass a law providing for the retirement of enlisted men. The petition recommends: 1st, That any enlisted man having served 25 years shall, upon his own request, be retired with a pension of 40 per centum of such pay and allowances as he may receive at the time of his retirement; 2d, That any enlisted man shall retire after having served 30 years, with a pension of 60 per centum; 3d, That any enlisted man having served 20 years or more, and who may have served in any war or campaign, of not less than 6 months' duration, shall have all such periods counted as double time; 4th, That any enlisted man who may have served for 25 years, and who may have been recommended by his commanding officer in special or general orders for meritorious conduct, shall, upon his own request, be eligible to retirement and receive 60 per centum; 5th, That any enlisted man who may have been recommended for meritorious conduct, having served 30 years, shall be retired with 70 per centum of his pay received at the time of retirement; 6th, That any soldier who may have served in the Navy or in the Marine Corps of the United States, and received an honorable discharge therefrom, shall have such service counted as if served in the Regular Army; 7th, That any enlisted man who may have been retired under any of the foregoing provisions shall receive in addition \$5 per month as commutation from the funds accruing for the maintenance of the National Soldiers' Home; 8th, That any retired enlisted man receiving \$5 per month as commutation from the fund of the National Soldiers' Home shall forfeit the same upon becoming an inmate of said Home. In conclusion the petition states that it is believed that a measure of this kind will to a great extent decrease desertion and increase the vigor of the Army; the aged would be replaced by the young and intelligent, and would eventually be the means of placing our little Army on a firmer and more perfect footing.

Petitions were presented in the Senate on Tuesday praying that Gilbert Morton, Ensign U. S. N., retired, be appointed and Lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy. The petitioner states that he was dismissed for being absent without leave through a misunderstanding and when he was subsequently retired he was put at the foot of the list of ensigns instead of the head when he was dismissed. In support of his request he presents letters from the Navy Department, and of prominent officers under whom he served.

Mr. Slocum presented in the House on Tuesday the letter of ex-President Grant, which was published some time ago, and the memorial of the 5th Corps Army Association urging the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

A petition of members of Troop L, 10th U. S. Cav., stationed at Ft. Stockton Texas, praying that pensions be granted after a certain length of service in the Army.

Mr. Mayo of Va., presented a petition of citizens of his State urging the passage of a bill for veterans of the Mexican War.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1, Mr. Ingalls, amends the arrears of Pension bill so as to date their pensions for disability incurred since March 4, 1861, from death or discharge if the disability occurred prior to discharge, and after the discharge, from the date of actual disability, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; "and in the consideration of any and all claims for pensions in consequence of death from or for disability resulting from disease contracted in the service during the late civil war, the person on whose account the said pension is claimed shall be conclusively presumed to have been sound and free from disease at the date of entering the service."

S. 6, Mr. Beck, "Amendatory of title 45 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade."

S. 14, Mr. Edmunds. Prescribes this new oath of office for the civil, military and naval service: "I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter; so help me God (or under the pains and penalties of perjury)."

S. 24, Mr. Hoar, "To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President by the Secretaries in this order: Treasury, War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Navy, Interior."

S. 24, Mr. Hoar, "That Robert Hunt, sergeant of ordnance, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army from and after the passage of this act, and shall receive hereafter seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of a sergeant of ordnance."

S. 28, Mr. Hoar, To confirm the status of John N. Quackenbush as commander in the United States Navy.

S. 32, Mr. Williams. To give a pension of \$50 a month to Isabella Burbank, widow of the late General Sidney Burbank, U. S. A.

S. 27, Mr. Hoar (by request). "That Chief Engineer James W. King, United States Navy, shall be entitled to the relative rank and corresponding pay of commodore on the retired list from the date of his retirement, the same being the rank formerly held by him on the active list."

S. 44, Mr. Logan. For pensioning prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the late war.

S. 56, Mr. Fair (by request). "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to restore O. C. Norton, late a 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, United States Army, of Fort McDermitt, Nevada, to the rank of 2d lieutenant of cavalry, United States Army, formerly occupied by him."

S. 61, Plumb. To make an additional article of war against gambling.

S. 76, Dawes. To appoint Wm. P. Randall a Lieut. Commander on the retired list U. S. N.

S. 80, Miller. To restore to the Army and retire Mr. W. Webb, late Captain, his retirement to be in addition to the authorized number.

S. 81, Miller. To confirm the title of Benj. F. Pope as A. Surg. U. S. A. up to May 14, 1867.

S. 83, Miller. To reimburse Capt. John H. Walker, 14th Inf., for loss by fire at Camp Ft. Smith, in 1869.

S. 154, Jones. To extend the provisions of S. 4636 R. S. and of the Act of June 8, 1874, in relation to prize money to fleet officers.

S. 156, Sewell. To increase the annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia.

S. 159, Sewell. For the relief of Rodman M. Price, late U. S. N. S. 197, Aldrich. To amend S. 1271 k. S. in regard to service in the Navy.

S. 198, Garland. Amending S. 1218 R. S. in reference to disqualification for appointment in the Army.

S. 207, Vest. To amend S. 1190 R. S. relative to paymasters' clerks U. S. A.

S. 231, Callom. To correct the record of Col. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A.

S. 232, Sewell. To place the name of Gen. Alex. S. Webb on the retired list of the Army.

S. 261, Walker. For the relief of Thos. P. Riley.

S. 338, Hampton. To appoint Dr. A. Sidney Tebbes a surgeon in Marine Hospital service.

S. 340, Logan. Granting public lands to the soldiers of the late war.

S. 345, Cockrell. To repeal the law excluding retired Army officers from holding territorial offices.

S. 286, Mr. Plumb. Granting the right of way through Fort Selden Military Reservation to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R. Co.

S. 287, Mr. Plumb. Be it enacted, etc., That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person who was discharged from the Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and within two years from the date of their enlistment, on account of disability incurred in the line of their military duty, shall be entitled to receive the bounty provided for by chapter eighty-four, laws of the United States, approved March 3, 1863, for persons discharged from the Army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment on account of wounds received in battle.

S. 288, Mr. Plumb. That no volunteer soldier who served in the late war faithfully, according to the terms of his enlistment, until the 23d day of May, A. D. 1865, shall be deemed or held to have been a deserter from the Army, and every such soldier having served faithfully as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive an honorable discharge and all pay and bounty which may have been withheld and to which he could have been entitled had he been present and formally mustered out of the service with the regiment or command to which he belonged. And in case such soldier shall be deceased, the discharge, pay, and bounty shall be issued and paid to his heirs or legal representatives: *Provided, however*, That no soldier who served in the Army a period less than twelve months shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no pay or allowances shall be paid to any such soldier for any portion of the time he was actually absent from his command without leave.

S. 293, Mr. Groome. Authorizing appointment of Wm. C. Spencer, late Captain, U. S. Army, as Captain in the Infantry service.

S. 299, Mr. Groome. To compensate Wm. W. Hubbell for use of inventions of cartridges, projectiles and shells used by the United States during the war.

S. 300, Mr. Groome. To pay Maj. Wm. M. Maynard, Paymaster, U. S. A., \$3,725, being amount stolen from him by his clerk and for which a Court of Inquiry recommended his reimbursement.

S. 319, Mr. Morgan. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act approved August 5, 1882, making appropriations for the Naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as provided for the discharge of all Naval Cadets and Cadet Engineers who were in service at the date of the passage of said act, is hereby repealed. Section 2, that all Cadets and Cadet Engineers who have been discharged under said act, shall be restored to the service by the Secretary of the Navy without loss of rank or pay.

S. 324, Mr. Miller of Cal. To reappoint Edward Byrne as Captain of Cavalry of the U. S. Army.

[Continued on page 379.]

THE STATE TROOPS.

LESSONS FROM EVACUATION DAY PARADE.

As appears from the account the organizations participating in the parade generally wore overcoats. Yet there were sufficient number, notably the Philadelphia troop, the 23rd regiment, the cadets of the 13th, the 19th Separate Company and others who were exposed from early morning till quite a late hour in the afternoon to the chilly blast and the drenching rain of the day without the protection necessary part of their equipment, especially for out-door turnout at the end of the month of November. We were particularly surprised to see the 23rd regiment which had been ordered out with "overcoats slung in U. S. Army style" march in the condition they did. Would it not be wise on the part of General Headquarters to issue orders directing that on all outdoor duty between October and April the overcoat be taken? If no knapsack is carried and the weather does not require the use of the overcoat, let it be carried slung from shoulder to hip. Even in full dress uniform this would improve the appearance of the men in a soldierly point, and after a little practice it can be so worn with ease. The neglect of this precaution in the late parade is apt to be followed by a great deal of unnecessary sickness.

The chapeau for general and staff officers is a dismal-looking, old-fashioned affair. For some time the wish for a different head-gear has been expressed in many quarters, and as our centennial celebrations are now over for some time, we hope that during the interval of rest which follows the adoption of a more suitable and comfortable head-dress for the staff may be taken into consideration. Many also object to the cape as uncomfortable and awkward, and if a Board were ordered to reform the dress of general and staff officers, we would suggest that the helmet be substituted for the chapeau and the hooded overcoat for the cape. The boot worn outside the trousers would not only add to the comfort, but also to the appearance of mounted officers.

As to the helmet, it should be adopted for all the troops, not alone on account of looks, but also on account of the superior protection it affords. The troops clad in it preserved their necks and backs from the wet, while those who wore different head-gear suffered from the rain running down their backs. Of the superiority in every point of the blue over the grey overcoats we refer to our remarks on the late parade in another column.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The following is an authentic return of the 7th Regiment on Evacuation Day. They were all active members. On "Bridge Day" the return was 755—at Newburgh 606. The return shows that the regiment is ever enthusiastic to respond when duty calls, and that neither heat nor rain and slush can deter them.

Organizations.	Present.			Absent.			Present and Absent.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggre.
Field and Staff.....	10	10	20	1	1	2	10	11	21
A.....	3	68	71	1	32	33	3	100	103
B.....	3	90	93	1	30	31	3	120	124
C.....	2	77	79	1	22	23	3	80	102
D.....	3	41	44	1	16	17	3	57	61
E.....	2	46	48	1	14	15	3	60	63
F.....	3	89	92	1	11	12	3	100	103
G.....	3	83	86	1	16	17	3	99	102
H.....	3	76	79	1	7	8	3	83	86
I.....	2	89	91	1	12	13	2	101	103
K.....	2	58	60	1	23	24	3	61	64
Total.....	36	727	763	3	164	167	39	891	930

At the drill on Tuesday, November 27, following Evacuation Day, Company F turned out with 32 files, on the main floor, and 6 files in the squad-room, an excellent exhibition after the excitement and fatigue of the previous day, but entirely in accordance with the *esprit* of this company, manifested on all occasions. The men were attentive and enthusiastic as ever, and the movements exhibited the usual snap and precision. The effect of the mastery manner in which this company is handled by Capt. Appleton shows on all occasions. The movements included the most important ones in the school of the company.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The 22d is a fine regiment, and in many respects deserves to be held up as an example for the rest of the Guard to imitate. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that a large number of its companies are more or less affected by our remarks on want of attendance at drills, and it, therefore, gives us pleasure to observe that Col. Porter, the able and energetic commander of the regiment, appears to agree with us on the point that reform in this respect is necessary. Col. Porter, who has quietly watched the performance of all the companies at their drills during the past week, at the special meeting of the Board of Officers, in plain, concise words, gave them to understand that the present system was neither instructive nor calculated to keep the men interested, nor successful in point of recruiting and retaining those who already belong to the regiment. He informed them further that he intended in future to either take personal superintendence of company drills, or detail one of his field officers for the purpose; that he would, as a first, try to consolidate two companies each night, under the senior officer present, with a programme of movements offering more variety than heretofore pursued. If this plan does not have the desired effect, companies will be consolidated into small battalions, and drilled by competent officers. Officers were, furthermore, cautioned that if their manner of instructing proved unsatisfactory to the superintending officer they could be replaced by others more competent, no matter whether junior in rank or not. We hope this change will have the desired effect and would be pleased to see other regimental commanders turn their personal attention to this matter in like manner. There is no doubt but that there is plenty of room for reform in this respect almost everywhere.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.—At the inspection of this regiment on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Brig.-Gen. Christensen, on entering the building we were struck with wonderment at the ideas of the people who control the building of armories, and asked what they could have been thinking of when they constructed this one. There would be no room in the main drill hall to properly manoeuvre one of the smallest companies of the 7th. Yet it is generally expected that this or any other regiment, which has no other facilities, should turn out as an organization fully instructed in all the movements of the tactics. The first requirement of an armory—space for manoeuvres—has been lost sight of in the arrangement of many of our armories, and to this a good deal of inefficiency in drill is doubtless due. It would therefore not be just to subject the drill

performance of the 32d to a too minute criticism. The regiment had its band out, and this still further encroached upon the already limited space. The formation was prompt, but lacked snap and regularity, several of the guides being behindhand in marking the line, and having to be called out specially. It also looked bad that several of the company commanders were absent. In fact, it was plain that the whole affair suffered from an apparent lack of preliminary instruction by company officers, which neutralizes all the efforts of the Colonel, who is an energetic and well-instructed officer. At the command rear open order march quite a large number of men neglected to turn their heads to the right to dress—a small mistake, but which, nevertheless, shows at the first glance that company instruction has been neglected. The manual was neither vivacious nor regular, although in many individual cases performed with snap and celerity, which convinced us that only practice and proper training are required to bring the regiment up to the proper standing in this respect. In column of fours there were several instances where the rear ranks neglected to fall back to 32 inches, while guides failed to maintain proper distances between companies. In the movement on right into line both markers should face the point of rest, and guides should not appear in front of markers. A junior officer reporting to a senior one should salute and resume the carry instead of remaining during the whole conversation at the position of present arms. During the review—9 commands of 8 files—the alignments were good, but several officers failed to turn their heads in saluting. Considerable maneuvering had to be gone through so as to bring the command into shape to march the short distance available in company front. There was quite a long drill, but on account of lack of room there was little variety. A minute inspection by the Brigadier-General in command wound up the affair of the evening. The regiment was in fatigue uniform, with black belts.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Jones, commanding. Colonel Cruger's discharge has been received and an election of a colonel ordered on December 12. Lieut.-Col. Jones will be the unanimous choice. Upon this fact the regiment may be congratulated. We further learn that there is every probability that the vacancies of Lieut.-Colonel and Major will be filled by two ex-army officers, and also that when Adjutant Murphy vacates the adjutancy a graduate of West Point will be obtained for the position. We are not at liberty to divulge the names, however.

The Board of Officers held their annual dinner at Penard's on Friday, Dec. 7. It was attended by all the members. The most interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation to Colonel Cruger with his discharge of a very handsome set of resolutions on an illuminated parchment roll. The resolutions wind up as follows: "That the good wishes of the officers and men of the 12th are assured to Col. Cruger during the balance of his term of service of this life; but, although the command loses an active officer, it still retains a firm friend." Col. Cruger was visibly affected, and in a feeling address returned thanks. In taking leave of this eminent officer the Commander-in-Chief in S. O. 125 of Nov. 22 expresses himself in the following complimentary terms: "The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his regret that the pressing business engagements of Col. Cruger render it necessary that he should sever his connection with the National Guard. The zeal and ability with which he has discharged his duties, the commendation and confidence bestowed upon him by his superior commanders, and his patriotism, as evinced by his honorable services during the War of the Rebellion, combine to stamp him as a soldier whose loss to the military service of the State will be severely felt."

The armory of this regiment has lately been improved by knocking out the dividing partition, which gives a drill hall of 175 feet long and of sufficient capacity to drill a moderately sized battalion. This work has interfered with company drills. Battalion drills will be resumed immediately after New Year. Col Jones is nightly at the armory attending to the wants of the regiment, and he is particularly anxious to put the matter of company drills under proper headway.

The regiment is in a flourishing condition in regard to recruiting, and we wish the new Colonel all the success which the energy he has displayed since he has been in command deserves.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. G. D. Scott.—We were pleased the other night to see that Captain Ganstoro's company was on the floor with 12 files front, an unusually large turnout for this regiment, and also that the instruction of the command and the explanations given were an improvement on what is generally seen on these occasions. The best feature of this regiment, however, is the non-commissioned officers school, which has now been in operation for quite a while, and is conducted by Capt. Kelly on true military principles and with great ability. Capt. Kelly is an officer of superior qualification—in fact, is the most capable company officer in the regiment (this without detriment to the qualities of the redoubtable Baxter, either military or ministerial), and too much credit cannot be given him for the thorough and clear manner with which he discharges his task. The non-commissioned officers school of the 8th is a success and deserves imitation in other regiments.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Eagle, in referring to our proposition for a troop of cavalry for the 1st Division, advocates a similar organization for the 2d Division, stating that it is not just that the 3d Battery should be called on for orderlies for division and brigade headquarters on occasions of ceremonies. We heartily second the proposal.

The annual ball of the 23d, which will take place on the 7th of January, has been definitely settled upon, and will be an affair of unusual brilliancy. The whole number of subscription shares have been taken.

It is reported as a certain fact that Gen. Alfred C. Barnes will accept the colonelcy of the 19th. We hope the regiment will be successful in its attempts to secure for its head so desirable and capable an officer. The General was at the armory a few evenings ago, when he inquired into the financial status and other affairs of the regiment, and we understand was furnished with very satisfactory information on all the points inquired into by Col. Anstett.

The new company (I) of the 23d Regiment is now within a few men up to the required standard.

The parade by the 23d New York without overcoats on Evacuation Day has had no serious consequences in point of sickness, a matter in favor of the excellent physique of its members, who, in our hearing, were commented upon by an Army officer of high rank as a "superb-looking body of men."

A National Guard Mutual Benefit Life Association, the objects of which are "to promote the well being of its members and to furnish substantial aid to their payees or beneficiaries in the event of a member's death," has been started. Active and honorably discharged members of the National

Guard are eligible to membership in the association upon the payment of an admission fee of \$1 and an assessment graded upon the age of the applicant. The officers of the association are: Gen. Theodore B. Gates, Lieutenant-colonel 13th Regiment, president; Col. E. O. Hotchkiss, 23d Regiment, Vice-President; Major Wm. H. H. Tyson, 13th Regiment, secretary and treasurer; Lieut. Russell Benedict, 13th Regiment, counsel; Col. Willoughby Powell, 13th Regiment, Veterans Association, Capt. Geo. B. Squires, 13th Regiment, 1st Sergt. Wm. J. Baugher, 3d Battery, Executive Committee; and a Board of Trustees comprising the foregoing and Col. Wm. J. Denalov, A. A. G. 3d Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Harry W. Michell, 14th Regiment; Philip E. Bogert, veteran 7th Regiment; Alonzo C. Hasey, veteran 23d Regiment. No medical examination is required of candidates for membership.

The 47th Regiment was reviewed and inspected at the armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 6, by Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, commanding 2d Division.

The Veteran Corps of the 22d held their annual meeting on Friday, Dec. 7, for the election of officers, etc.

The 5th Separate Company of Newburgh, Capt. James T. Chase commanding, gave one of the finest balls of the season on Nov. 28. 246 couples were in the grand march and fully 1,000 people were present. It was the most elegant affair ever given in the Newburgh armory. Capt. Chase was ably assisted by 1st Lieut. John A. Wells and 2d Lieut. E. J. Little. This company shows marked improvement in drill and discipline, and are shortly to become the guests of the 71st Regiment and will visit New York.

The 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Myers commanding, had a grand time at their annual target shoot on Nov. 27 at the Rifle Range at East Poughkeepsie. Notwithstanding the swampy condition of the range and a cold, blustering day to contend with, many invited guests were present and enjoyed themselves. Among the visitors were Lieuts. Wells and Little, Corp. James Dooley, Drum Major Patterson and his drum corps of 10 boys and a detachment of Capt. Chase's Company of Newburgh. Corporal James Dooley won the visiting military prize, a silver cup (mounted on a target and four rifles). There were also Major H. F. Clark, I. R. P., 3d Brigade, 5th Division, Capt. J. D. Williams, of the old 21st Regt., (who won the guests military badge), Capt. Godinez, of the Spanish Army, Col. A. F. Lindley, Lieut. Col. John A. Van Keuren, Surgeon J. P. Wilson and your correspondent. After the distribution of the numerous prizes a grand dinner at the Arlington Hotel was given, where everything passed off so pleasantly that a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Capt. Myers, Lieut. Ulrich, 1st Sergt. Brittain, Sergt. J. B. Sutherland and C. H. Polhemus for their ability and courtesy in the management of the whole affair.

The 19th Separate Company, under command of Brevet Major William Hanbunestel, met with a hearty reception on their return home from participating in the Evacuation Day parade, Nov. 27th. The streets on the line of march were crowded with friends and admirers of the company, who loudly cheered them as they passed by. Perfect discipline has won for the company an enviable reputation. After the parade in New York City, this command dined at Everett's restaurant, in Barclay street.

Lieut. Jas. Robson, supernumerary, who was recently elected 2d Lieutenant of the 15th Separate Company, has declined the honor; and, through lack of reporting to State Headquarters at the proper time, has been dropped from the supernumerary list.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Williams, 21st Regiment, has been nominated for Supervisor, for the 4th Ward, on the Democratic ticket, and will poll a strong vote.

Major H. F. Clark, I. R. P., is making decided improvements in small arms and rifles, and his new calibre, "40" rifle is a marvel of neatness and accuracy. At long range it excels all present military rifles.

CONNECTICUT.

Adj.-General Graves announces the following appointments of officers: 1st Regiment—1st Lieut., Thomas A. McConkey, Co. E; 2d Lieut., Frederic C. Wilson. 2d Regiment—Capt., Everett O. Shaler, Co. H. 3d Regiment—Capt., Clinton A. Winslow, Co. G; 2d Lieut., Ezekiel W. White. 4th Regiment—Capt., Nelson Taylor, Jr., Co. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

A military fair was given last week by the 5th Regiment at the Cleveland City Armory. A free for all prize drill was advertised for Friday night. E. R. Hull and Co. offered a gold badge, valued at \$40, to be presented to the winner. At the eleventh hour the drill was changed to a "freeze out," which was regarded by many as a plan to rule out some visiting competitors, five men from the Norwalk Rifles, and five from the Wooster City Guard. Thirty-nine entries, all told, were made. There were straps on the guns of the Norwalk and Wooster boys, and they were ruled out, because the strap was between the thumb and first band. No question was raised as to the position of the thumbs other than the thickness of the strap, keeping the thumb from the back. The Wooster men feel somewhat bitter towards the Cleveland military, especially as they have not received the stand of colors they won July 4, after a day's hard work. After the so-called freeze-out four of the Wooster Guards, at the earnest solicitation of prominent military men, gave a short exhibition drill, which elicited round after round of applause. F. G. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Rossmoyne," by the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," etc., is a new novel from a writer who has won the hearts of a large circle of readers of fiction, both here and in England. It is published by J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville is writing a narrative of the *Jeannette* expedition to be published in book form. He has already completed about four hundred pages of manuscript, and expects to have the book of about three hundred and fifty pages on the market before the winter is over. If he writes of the voyage as well as he talks of it, we may expect a highly interesting story in this new volume.

The Hydrographic office of the Navy Department has just issued the first of a series of monthly pilot charts of the Atlantic Ocean. These charts, numbering two thousand, will be sent to U. S. ship masters and to the maritime exchanges for distribution. They show the prevailing winds and currents for the month of December and the precise location of floating wrecks, the tracks of storms and ice limits. They also contain all hydrographic notices issued during the previous month. It is expected that these charts will be of great value to masters of vessels, and if the necessary appropriation can be obtained, it is intended to issue these charts weekly instead of monthly.

"Fishing with the Fly," is the title of an interesting collection of sketches by lovers of the art, including Charles Hallock, George Dawson, Captain L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Hon. Fitz James Fitz, J. A. Williamson, W. Thomson, W. D. Tomlin, A. L. Minor, Jr., Seth Green, W. O. Prime, R. B.

Roosevelt, F. E. Pond, G. W. Van Sienlen, C. F. Orvis, Dr. J. A. Henshall, F. S. Pinckney, A. N. Cheney, Dr. J. O. Kenworthy, and Col. E. Z. C. Judson. The collectors are C. F. Orvis and A. Nelson Cheney, and the work is published by C. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt. It is octavo, cloth, with illuminated cover, and contains about 300 pages, and 149 beautiful colored illustrations of salmon, trout, and bass flies. Price, \$2.50. The sketches are delightfully written. The disciples of the immortal "Isaac Walton" will find the book well worth a careful perusal.

Gen. Crook has published for the information of his command the excellent synopsis of target practice regulations, etc., prepared by Major W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A., and revised by Lieut. E. S. Dudley.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

ON THE ANDES.

Here on this lonely spot, upon this grassy knove,
Far up the lofty Andes height,
The glorious beauty of the world below
Is spread before my sight.

Half hid in bluish haze, I see the dell far down,
The cotter's hut, the brook, the flocks
That graze upon the slopes, the distant town
Whose houses gleam like blocks

Of white in lime-washed adobe clad, the towers gray
Of the Franciscan church of stone,
The tiny plaza, over chief display
Of every Spanish town;

The road, a pathway only, like a long white thread,
Through the sweet valley winds its way;
The orchard looks like a mere cabbage-bed,
The sturdy oak, a spray:

All tell a tale of peaceful quiet to the eye,
While soft sounds soothe and lull the ear;
The pleasant hum of falling water nigh,
The tinkling bells, less near,

Of browsing herds below. Both sights and sounds
Are fraught
With charms that lure the weary heart
From every grosser earth-born worldly thought;
And bid earth's cares depart.

While rocks and heights on heights, and the eternal snow
Still higher where man yet never trod
Lift up the thoughts above this world below
To purity and God.

Here I would rest and meditate! It is not oft
A chance occurs like this to drink
In air so pure as this I breathe aloft!
Here let me pause and think!

WILLIAM B. WHITING.

* On most roads in South America wheel carriages are unknown; all travel is performed on horseback or on the backs of mules or jackasses, while freight is carried by long trains of pack-animals, which travel the narrow roads in single file.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS.

The Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, composed of those who, during the late rebellion, were actively engaged in recording and assisting the movements of Government troops, is endeavoring to secure such action by Congress as will place its members on a par, as to pensions, with those who carried muskets or wielded sabres. At its recent reunion in Chicago, its president, W. P. Plum, presented the report performed by telegraphers during the war. In concluding, he said: "A large number of operators and line-men were killed or died of diseases contracted by exposures. Others were wounded, and nearly 100 were taken to Southern prisons. About one in twelve of the operators were killed, wounded, captured, or died in the service, and yet scarcely any general in the Army ever noticed the service of the corps in any report, and American historians are quite as silent. Congress never expressed a lip about them. Quite a number left families utterly destitute; but no pension, no bounty, no land privileges, no honors were ever given. Gen. Sherman recently wrote that 'the greater number were distributed along the lines, had to work day and night, and were as much a part of the Army as though armed with muskets in the ranks. In fact, there should have been in the civil war a regular corps of telegraph operators, with regular muster-roll, so that the wounded and disabled could be entitled to the same pension as other staff officers and soldiers.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: At an exhibition drill of the "Greys" last week, the drill squad of 8 men were in line and at "right shoulder arms," when the sergeant in command gave the command right about face, and the squad came to a carry arms. Was this right? Ans.—All dressing under arms should be at carry arms. The sergeant was wrong.

NEW MEXICO asks: 1. If William G. Jones was an officer in the Navy during the late Rebellion, and for record of services? 2. If the U. S. gunboat *Narcissus* was blown up by a torpedo at the taking of Mobile, and who commanded her? Ans.—1. William G. Jones was appointed an Acting Ensign in the Navy on Jan. 14, 1864, the last year of the war, and was dismissed from the Service Feb. 13, 1865. 2. The *Narcissus* was sunk by a torpedo in Mobile Bay on Dec. 8, 1864. Acting Ensign Wm. G. Jones was in command of her at the time.

J. T. T. asks: Please give the unit upon which the English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Austrian, Turkish, and Grecian Infantry Tactics are based? Ans.—We do not know if our correspondent refers to the tactical unit, the unit of organization, or the unit of manœuvre. Greene says, on page 452, of "The Russian Campaigns in Turkey": "For actual use in battle, the tactical unit (whether called a regiment or a battalion) is 1,000 men all over the world." The German tactical unit, however, appears to be the company, which is evidently the U. S. Army unit of organization; while our unit of manœuvre, we should say, is "a front of four men." (See par. 1 of Upton's Tactics.) Strangely enough, Wilhelm's Military Dictionary contains nothing about a unit, not even a tactical unit. The Spanish mode of forming column is exactly similar to that prescribed in Hardee's Tactics, i. e., by facing and doubling front.

FORT TRUMBULL asks: Is gambling allowed in the Army, or is there a General Order or Circular forbidding it? Ans.—There is no general regulation forbidding it, except in cases of disturbing officers. But many post commanders forbid the practice by post orders, and they have an undoubted right to do so.

M. asks: If a soldier contracts disease in the line of duty, but serves his time out and is discharged by expiration of term of service, and is refused re-enlistment in some other company by reason of such disease, can he claim and get a pension? Ans.—Yes, if he can fully prove that the disease was contracted in the line of duty. Usually, however, in such cases the discharge is effected on surgeon's certificate of disability, which is *prima facie* evidence for pension.

SOLDIER asks: 1. If I receive a furlough, no specified time being given when it shall commence, how long does the authority for it hold good? 2. At company drill, marching in line, does the guide

habitually bring his piece to a carry arms? Ans.—1. It is not customary to issue furloughs in the manner you indicate. 2. Yes.

ENLISTED MAN asks: Is there any way in which an enlisted man can transfer from the Infantry to the Ordnance Department. If so, how shall I make the application? Ans.—The Secretary of War does not favor such transfers, but you might apply for it to the Adjutant General of the Army through your Company Commandant. Success, however, would be extremely doubtful.

J. B. says: I am in the Infantry (have been about a year), is it possible for me to get transferred to the General Service. If it is, how am I to go about it? Ans.—It is not impossible. An application to the Adjutant General of the Army, favorably endorsed by your Post and Company Commanders, might secure it for you.

M. C. O'K. asks: 1. Is the command "ground arms" correct according to Tactics? I hold that it is not. 2. At the command on right into line, should number 1 (the pivot man) take steps of 9 inches or mark time? Ans.—1. There is no command "ground arms" prescribed in Tactics, and it is, therefore, not tactically correct. 2. The four wheel on movable pivots, and, therefore, the latter take steps of 9 inches. See paragraphs 59 and 225, Tactics.

N. asks: 1. At secure arms, if the piece has a gun-sling, and the hand is in the right position, the thumb properly extended, but on top of the strap instead of under it, is not the meaning of the Tactics complied with? 2. What is the position of the left hand at the end of the first motion in "Rest on arms"—above the guard or below it? Ans.—1. Yes; the thumb should be on top of the sling. 2. Opinions differ. We hold it should be above the guard.

S. T. X. asks: How does the instructor inspect boxes if in single rank, and how when in double rank—i. e., should he pass along the front of the rank from the right and return, passing along the rear of rank from the left, and same for rear rank; or, begin on right of front rank, pass along its rear, and return along rear of rear rank from its left; or, if single rank, return to his place by the rear of company? Ans.—If the cartridge-box is worn behind he starts in rear of the front rank from the right and returns in rear of the rear rank from the left. In single rank he starts from the right in rear of the rank. He uses his own judgment in regard to resuming his place.

W. M. W. asks: 1st. To obtain an appointment at large to the Military Academy, does the applicant have to be the son of a Regular Army or Navy officer? 2d. Can a person residing in Philadelphia obtain an appointment at large, or does he have to reside in the District of Columbia? 3d. When will the next appointments at large be made? 4th. Are appointments at large required by law to be a year in advance of the date of admission to the Academy? Ans.—1. Not necessarily. 2. Appointments at large are made from the United States as a whole. 3. There will be two appointments in May or June, 1884. They will not enter, however, until 1885. There will be no appointments before that time. 4. Yes. See, in this connection, Secs. 1315, 1316 and 1317, R. S.

Munroe asks: "Is it right for Army bands to compete with private bands for services at private affairs, such as concerts, hops, etc.?" Ans.—The Secretary of War does not approve of the employment of regimental bands for entertainments or other purposes not connected with their duties in the military service, and holds that they should not be brought into competition with local bands.

TACTICS.—Under a special heading "Tactical Decisions," this week will be found some recently made at the Headquarters of the Army.

S. W. asks: 1. How many colored regiments are there in the Regular Army. 2. Please give an outline of the military history during the war of Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Dallas, 23d U. S. Infantry, and since? Ans.—1. Four. 2. Colonel Dallas joined the District of Columbia militia as a private in 1861. In June, 1861, he was appointed a captain of the 12th U. S. Infantry. He was engaged at the actions of White Sulphur Springs, Va., Antietam, Frederickburg, operations of Mine Run, Va., action on Norfolk Railroad, siege of Petersburg; served as A. D. C. to Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac; also Acting Provost Marshal General of the Army; was in charge of lines of transportation of the armies operating against Richmond, Va., to April, 1865. Since the war he has been on duty generally with his regiment. He received the brevet of major, July 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg. February 22, 1869, he was promoted Major 23d U. S. Infantry, and February 8, 1880 Lieutenant Colonel 23d U. S. Infantry. Before the war he was a midshipman in the Navy, from 1846 to 1850, and was A. D. C. to Commodore Perry during the latter part of the Mexican war. In 1854 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and resigned in 1855. He has also an excellent civil history in connection with coast surveys, deep sea soundings, etc., and was at one time assistant architect to the Architect in Chief of the Central Park, New York City.

J. S. A. asks: "Am I entitled to the five dollars additional allowance to recruits. I have been in service before, but did not re-enlist?" Ans.—Yes. The latest regulation on the subject provides that "Enlisted men for the first year of every enlistment will be allowed the sum of five dollars for clothing in addition to the money allowance fixed in such annual price lists of clothing."

F. G. S. asks: "What is the correct rule as to the value of shots cutting the edge of the bull's eye, the edge of the target, or striking on the centre or outer part of the rings?" Ans.—A shot which cuts the edge of the bull's eye counts a bull or five; one which cuts the edge of the target an outer, or two; shots which cut or strike in the centre of the rings count 3, if the outer, and 4 if the inner ring is hit.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON *Figaro* says: "The Admiralty have advertised for two steamships for the conveyance of cavalry, to be ready for fitting in the Thames on Saturday. Their tonnage, it is stated, must be between 3,500 and 4,000 tons, and the engagement is for three months certain. As there is only one cavalry regiment—viz., the 19th Hussars—to be removed from Egypt, this seems as though there is something more on the cards than has yet been revealed."

THE Archduke John, of Austria, recently gave a lecture at Vienna on the distinction between drill and military training. He recognized the necessity of drill, but feared not only that it should occupy too much of the soldier's time, but that drill may in itself become an evil by cramping the military ideas of officers or soldiers and causing them to put the form for the spirit. He showed how the Austrian army in 1866 was crippled by this attachment to forms, and how

the Germans threw off their forms in 1870 when they were found to be obsolete.

VICE-Admiral Baron Pösch, Chief of the Austrian Naval Department, has resigned, principally, it is said, on account of the severe criticisms which he met with in the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, where he was reproached with having neglected the Austrian navy to such an extent that, with the exception of Pola, no Austrian port could be defended against any of the larger European fleets, and it was alleged that the Russian fleet could seize the whole of the Austrian Lloyd steamers at Trieste, 60 fine steamers, while the Austrian navy was powerless to rescue them.

THE London *Spectator*, discussing the question as to where, in the great Empire of China, power really resides, says: "The Emperor is a boy of 12—all real authority belongs to a widow of the last full-grown Emperor, Hien Fung—who is called the Empress-Mother, but is not the mother of the Emperor—to Prince Kung, Li Hung Chang, the favorite of the native Chinese, and two or three less known high officials. They can send out any orders they please, and are obeyed, but they cannot afford to risk the insurrection which would follow any great affront to the pride of the people, such as the cessation of Tongkin would be. China, in fact, is a more solid Turkey, with Sultan, Pashas, army, and mob sharing power in unequal degrees. As in Turkey, too, all four are bound in the chain of a law which cannot be modified."

THE only interesting portion of the British Army Medical Department's Report for 1881, lately published, apart from the statistics—is the appendix. The most important papers are those of the "Medical History of the War in Egypt," by Deputy Surgeon-General Sir J. A. Hanbury, K. C. B., and the "Sanitary Report," by Deputy-Surgeon-General J. A. Marston.

R. CHESTER FROST and Co., of Chicago, the widely known manufacturing jewellers, and wholesale dealers in diamonds, watches, silverware, etc., have issued their illustrated catalogue and price list for 1884. The catalogue is so prepared as to enable customers to prepare their orders with as much confidence as if the articles themselves were before them. The prices are clearly indicated, and for the quality, style, etc., of goods furnished are extremely reasonable. The firm makes a specialty of fine diamonds, and their immense stock includes Elgin, Waltham, Howard and Springfield watches, diamond mounting; rings; rolled gold-plate jewelry, silver-plated ware, etc. The reputation of the house for responsibility, integrity, and honorable dealing is a high

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BIRTHS.

CONVERSE.—At Columbus, O., November 25, to the wife of Lieutenant G. L. Converse, 3d U. S. Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

BEACH—NORRIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Julia C., daughter of the late Adam Norris, to Capt. WARREN C. BEACH, U. S. Army.

COURTESY—ADDICKE.—At the Paymaster's Quarters, U. S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1883, by the Rev. Benjamin Watson, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Lieutenant ALBERT H. COURTESY, U. S. Navy, of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to Miss HELEN L. ADDICKE, of Washington.

HEWITT—WHEAT.—At St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., December 5, Passed Assistant Engineer HENRY HEWITT, U. S. N., to Miss MINNIE WHEAT.

FRANKS—SLACK.—At Washington, D. C., December 5, Mr. LOUIS FRANKS, Jr., to Miss JULIA SLACK, daughter of Major William B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

CARNE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, Captain GEO. B. CARNE, U. S. Army, retired.

CONVERSE.—At Columbus, O., November 19, in her 53d year, SARAH E. CONVERSE, wife of Mr. Geo. L. Converse, and mother of Lieutenant G. L. Converse, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

CRAVEN.—At Geneva, N. Y., November 28, EMILY HENNINGSEN, wife of Rear Admiral Thos. T. Craven, U. S. Navy.

DE WOLFE.—At Millville, Mass., Nov. 1883, HENRY DE WOLFE, formerly 1st Lieut. 9th U. S. Infantry.

GILMER.—At Savannah, Ga., Dec. 1, 1883, Gen. JEREMY F. GILMER, formerly Captain Corps of Engineers U. S. Army.

KENNEDY.—At Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 30, 1883, Lieutenant-Commander CHARLES W. KENNEDY, U. S. Navy.

SMITH.—At Fort Halleck, Nevada, November 30, Lieutenant CHARLES SMITH, Jr., 8th U. S. Infantry.

SHEEHAN.—At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1883, GRACE, youngest daughter of William P. and Maria Sheehan, aged one year four months and 27 days.

WEVER.—At Fort McDowell, A. T., November 10, MADISON B. H., infant son of Lieutenant E. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry, aged 5 months and 23 days.

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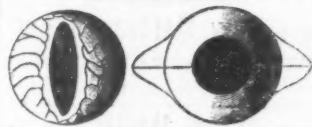
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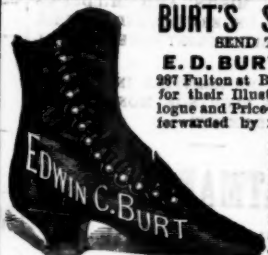
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